The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

PROMISE OF A BUSY WEEK.

SEVERAL INVESTIGATIONS TO BEGIN—THE CUSTOMS SERVICE, THE HOWARD CASE, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INQUIRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—This week is likely to be one of the busiest of the session. At least four investigations, which promise to be very comprehensive and extended will begin. The Committee on Ways and Means will begin their detailed investigation into the present condition of the Customs laws, with especial reference to the system of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and B. G. Jayne has been summoned to give his testimony before the committee. It is understood that his evidence will partake of the character of a general indictment of the importers of New-York and Boston, and that it will be a defense, from the point of view of the Treasury Department, of existing Customs laws. A committee from the New-York Chamber of Commerce are expected to be present at the investigation, and to have the right to cross-examine Mr. Jayne. The Howard Court of Inquiry will also begin its examination of the charges presented against Gen. O. O. Howard. The court will probably be held at the rooms of the head-quarters of the army at the War Department. It has not been decided whether the court shall be an open one. The joint investigation into the condition of the District of Columbia will also begin this week, as will the investigation by the House Committee on Banking and Currency into the cause of the failure of the First National Bank in this city. The House Committee on Education and Labor will continue its investigation into the condition of agricultural colleges, with respect to their alleged non-compliance with the terms of their grant, and the House Committee on the Judiciary will proceed with the examination of the testimony in the impeachment case of Judge Durell.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Official testimony goes to show that the reports relative to the probabilities of extended Indian hostilities this Spring, have been greatly exaggerated. There is a strong suspicion that these exaggerations have proceeded from the interests which desire to prevent a reduction of the army. The indications are that the Indian Bureau will be able to prevent any very serious difficulties. The large issues of beef at the Red Cloud Agency seem to be explained by the fact that the agency has been removed 100 miles to the north, and that in consequence large bands of wild Indians from the country bordering on the North Pacific Railroad have, for the first time, found access to the Red Cloud Agency, and have demanded to be fed. The agent, interpreting his instructions that he should feed all Indians who applied, has issued to these additional bands large amounts of supplies.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

There has been some talk for a day or two of a new resolution to be introduced into the House on Monday calling for papers relating to the Sanborn contracts which were not sent to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury in answering the former call. One of the papers not sent is described as a protest against the operations of the contracts by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who, in a formal letter to the Secretary, set forth the effect of the proceedings under the contracts upon the collections by the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is understood to-night that this matter has been compromised, temporarily at least, by an arrangement that the members of the Ways and Means Committee shall make a confidential examination of this protest at the department before asking the House to call for its publication by the resolution. It is claimed that several names were omitted from the contracts sent to the House, notably that of Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts. In a letter relative to the collection of the tax of $99,000 from the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sanborn says: "The details of the indebtedness of the above companies have been ascertained and brought to shape by Mr. Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, at my request, dated March 3, 1873, subject to the instructions to Supervisors, Collectors, and Assessors, by Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury, dated Feb. 3, 1873." The instructions by Mr. Boutwell, above referred to, were not sent to Congress, and the committee will inquire after the paper at the department.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES JUDGES.

Representative T. D. Ward, of Chicago, will introduce on Monday a bill for an act relating to the salaries of United States District Judges. It raises the salaries of the Judges for the District of Massachusetts, for the three districts of New-York, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the District of Maryland, the Southern District of Ohio, the Eastern District of Missouri, the Northern District of Illinois, the District of Louisiana, and the District of California, to $6,000 per year, and the salaries of all others to $4,000 per year. It also provides for payment of the expenses of Judges when holding courts in other districts than their own.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The bill relative to the centennial celebration will be before the Senate again to-morrow, and an attempt will be made to dispose of the subject before adjournment. Whether the opposition will be strong enough to secure delay beyond to-morrow is somewhat doubtful. Mr. Sumner's speech against the bill seems to have increased its chances of success, especially as it called out the speech of Mr. Scott, which shows how thoroughly the nation is committed already to the holding of an international exhibition. The grounds on which Mr. Sumner opposed the bill are generally considered as unfair. The real opposition to the bill has arisen from jealousy of Philadelphia on the part of some other localities, which feeling, however, has had control of very few votes, and the feeling that the National Treasury is to be called upon to pay any of the cost. The opposition, on the ground of economy, has had considerable strength. The position of the President in his message, that the exhibition should be made successful or given up entirely, is responded to on all sides, and very few are found who are willing to vote for a repeal of the laws under which the work of preparation has thus far proceeded. The bill now under consideration is likely to pass, and after that a suitable appropriation is considered possible.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The financial discussion in the Senate will hardly be resumed on Tuesday, as the Centennial bill and the proposition of Senator Carpenter for a new election in Louisiana will require two or three days, and the bill for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic will also press for immediate consideration. All who are absolutely and earnestly in favor of an increase of the currency will unite, when the subject is next taken up, in opposing recommittal to the committee, with or without instructions, as they understand the committee is now inclined to adopt the policy of "masterly inactivity," advocated by Senator Boutwell, and delay reporting as long as possible. It is doubtful, therefore, if any determination is reached on the question in the Senate during this week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS PENDING IN THE SENATE.

The Senate have three nominations before them, which are occasioning much investigation by the committees to which they have been respectively referred. First, the nomination of Gen. Van Buren to be Consul at Kanagawa. The Committee on Commerce have before them the voluminous report of Minister Jay, giving the particulars of the investigation of the affairs of Gen. Van Buren in connection with the American branch of the Vienna Exposition, the substance of which was published last Fall. Gen. Van Buren was here several weeks ago. The next is the nomination of Gen. McCook to be Governor of Colorado, before the Committee on Territories, who have sent to that Territory for information; and, third, the nomination of Sam. Bard to be Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga. This latter nomination is strongly contested. Mr. Bard is in Washington, managing his interests. Several days ago there was some discussion in executive session on the subject, when it was referred back to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

THE DISTRICT BOARD OF WORKS.

Several members of Congress recently said, in private conversation, that it was unfortunate for the District of Columbia that the appropriation of one million and a half dollars, claimed as due from the General Government for public improvements was not first secured before the District Government was arraigned on grave charges before Congress by those who are opposed to the proceedings of the Board of Public Works, pending the investigation, the money will not be voted, and there is no assurance the appropriation will be made on its conclusion. These Congressmen think that there would have been but little, if any, difficulty in obtaining the money during the first two months of the session. The opposition to the Centennial celebration being at Philadelphia, instead of at Washington, as advocated here in newspapers, has not added to the number of friends of the District of Columbia in the way of appropriations. The claims of the District of Columbia on Congress will henceforth be judged by their merits.

PATENTS IN PRIVATE LANDS.

The House Committee on Private Land Claims have made a favorable report to authorize the issue of patents to lands in cases of private land claims. It is designed to supply an omission in existing legislation growing out of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Congress has heretofore confirmed the titles to sundry private land claims under that treaty, but omitted in the confirmatory statutes to provide for the segregation or the patenting of the confirmed claims. It was probably supposed that the general statute regulating surveys and patents in that class of cases made ample provision; but that was an error, growing out of certain claims advanced by William McGarrahan relative to his "Panoche Grande" ranch in California, and because there was ample provision in other subsequent statutes for surveys and patents of private land claims in California alone. Congress, in February, 1871, repealed the act of June, 1862. The effect of this repeal upon the States and Territories other than California was apparently not considered by Congress, but the repeal left them in the matter of confirmed private land claims without any legislation to authorize surveys and patents, except the implied authority of the third section of the act of May, 1862. By reason of the absolute repeal of the act of June 2, 1862, and of the official construction given to the third section of the act of May 30, 1862, there is no existing statutory provision by which the *locus* of these confirmed claims can be defined and the claimants furnished with the usual evidence of title. The proposed bill is designed solely to supply that omission. It has no relation to the questions of titles, but simply provides for the segregating and issuing of patents for claims "heretofore confirmed." It does not even deal with titles that may hereafter be confirmed, because that would seem to anticipate future legislation. It is confined to that portion of the United States embraced in the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and the Gadsden purchase, excepting the State of California.

VANDALS IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park says, in a communication to Secretary Delano, that $100,000 will be necessary to render the park and its various wonders accessible, preserve its numberless curiosities from spoliation, and complete a survey of its boundaries. During the past year the park has been visited by more than 500 persons. The testimony of all has been that, for extent, beauty, novelty, and variety, its physical wonders excel those of any other known region of the world. Many of the greatest curiosities are as remarkable for their delicacy and fragility as for their variety and beauty. Of this character especially are the silicious and calcareous formations surrounding the springs and geysers, specimens of which are much sought after by visitors. The beauty of many of these exquisite borders has been already marred, and some entirely destroyed, by visitors. A single break in one of them often destroys the work of years. Unless they are protected by law, it cannot be long before the greatest beauties of the park will be destroyed.

THE GREEN BAY SHIP-CANAL.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Ship-canal, in Wisconsin, is now before the President for his signature. The time for the completion of the work expired in April, 1869, and Congress extended the time to April 10, 1874. The present bill further extends the time to April 10, 1876. The grant of 200,000 acres of land was made in 1866. The construction of this ship-canal will save a distance of 190 miles in transportation to Chicago or Milwaukee of products of that portion of the North-west which is now tributary to Green Bay.

THE "SANBORN AND OTHER CONTRACTS."

The volume with the title *Sanborn and Other Contracts*, just issued from the Government Printing Office, makes 278 printed pages. It appears from the correspondence that District Attorney Bliss a year ago addressed a letter to Solicitor Banfield, making inquiry concerning a very long list of persons in New-York who were alleged not to have paid the legacy or succession tax, which list was given to him by Mr. Sanborn. Mr. Banfield replied that notice should be given to the Collectors not to receive payment in the cases embraced in Mr. Sanborn's contract, it being understood that his contract related to claims which are not on record in any of the Collectors' offices. The contract provided that payment shall be made of the entire amount collected to the Secretary of the Treasury, who pays out of the same the amount due to Mr. Sanborn. Mr. Bliss was therefore instructed to hand over all sums received by him, whether received on suit, by compromise, or voluntary payment, to Mr. Sanborn, who was accountable to the Secretary of the Treasury. The volume contains a statement of funds collected by John D. Sanborn, showing the amount to be $427,030, of which he received one-half. The sums ranged from $30 to $15,000, with the exception of one item of $99,685 from the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. The larger number of the claims were on account of legacy and succession, there being 116 of them.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

The published statement that the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board had agreed to report that, although Congress has Constitutional power to regulate railroad tariffs, it is not now expedient to exercise that power, is pronounced by the Chairman, Senator Windom, to be wholly unauthorized. He states that the committee has come to no such conclusion.

GOLD SALES RESUMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $3,000,000 gold for the month of March, as follows: On the first and third Thursdays, each $1,000,000, and on the second and fourth Thursdays each $500,000.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

THE METROPOLITAN CARNIVAL—MODERN SATURNALIA — THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Feb. 9, 1874.

Favored by fine weather the carnival festival began on Saturday last by the entrance into Rome of Pasquino and the god Saturn in triumphal procession. The cortége embarked at the Milvian Bridge, and entered the city by the Flaminian Way. Half the population of Rome had been kept waiting for three hours for the appearance of this old divinity, waked up from a sleep of one or two thousand years. The god looked thin and faded, but made out to keep his countenance, as, seated on his high throne, he was wheeled through the length of the Corso. From Saturn comes saturnalia, and as the carnival is but a revival of the ancient Roman festive riot, the caprice is regarded as a happy one of making the Pagan divinity the presiding genius of the modern show. Pasquino is sovereign, and Saturn figures as his guest, and the honors are reserved for him as the representative of the ancient Olympian régime. The Pasquino for this year is labeled No. II., as the dynasty began its reign last year, and it is the intention to follow the precedent of the Cæsars and the Bonapartes, and make out, if fortune favors, a list of indefinite length. Pasquino No. I. appeared in the hinder part of the procession as a dethroned monarch, seated upon a pasteboard elephant of enormous size, wearing with tranquil dignity the tattered honors won last year. As the war now made by Jupiter and his associates is a sugar-plum fight, the contest, like that of Jove and the Titans, may go on for a succession of years.

MODERN SATURNALIA.

As it happened, the carnival opening on Saturday, (*Saturni Dies*—Saturn's Day,) the mythological illusion is strengthened, and saturnalia promises to rollick through seven or eight days of dizzy, wild hilarity. The proprietors of houses on the Corso have made as good a market as usual of their balconies, as the number of foreigners here is quite up to the standard of what is called a good season. Hundreds of bushels of *coriandoli* will be sold and poured down upon the heads of those in the crowd who wear the most respectable hats and coats from which time has not taken the lustre becoming to presentable citizenship. The American flag is hung out from many balconies, a badge hardly necessary to mark the nationality of those within, for the type, whether of the male or female face, is one of the most pronounced and recognizable of all the races. When the Carnival Committee were laying out plans and straining their powers of invention to find something that would not be a hackneyed repetition of the scare-crow, so often laughed at before, they blundered into a device which, happily, the authority put a stop to, or at least would not license. It was to get up a representation of an imperial procession and pageant in the Colosseum. That grand old ruin has, in recent centuries, been the scene of all sorts of nonsensical barbarities and ridiculous profanations; but with the archæological explorations now going on in the arena, there is a hope that after this unbecoming spectacle, these will be made an end of. It is too solemn a monument to be the scene of a farce. The Corso is the proper theatre for the monkey-tricks of the carnival, and, according to the decision of the municipality, to that stage they are still to be confined.

THE CROSS ON THE COLOSSEUM.

Speaking of the Colosseum, it may be mentioned that the excitement among the clerical party is still kept up about the removal of the cross from the centre of the arena. The most trifling thing done by the directors of affairs, in carrying on their work of improvement, is magnified into a new atrocity committed against all that is sacred, and the usual epithets of vandals, blasphemers, pagans, destroyers of religion, and such like, are applied to those who are probably as good Christians as their accusers; although they do not, like them, claim to have a monopoly of all the piety and virtue in the world. When the work at the Colosseum is fully carried out, there will probably be a chapel arranged under one of the arches which remains unbroken, where all devout persons may quietly say their prayers without being exposed to any of the annoyances now complained of by those who have made a somewhat ostentatious parade of their piety by prostrating themselves before the throng of foreign visitors in the oval space, and kissing with a superstitious reverence every object upon which could be found some symbolic device. The cross will be restored, and the Colosseum, no longer a receptacle of filth, and a place of resort for *malvi venti*, will have that character of decency which belongs to a sacred place, and which it did not have under the clerical government, which left the rabble perfect liberty to defile with their scoria the ruins of ancient monuments.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

To the disappointment of those who had confidently looked for at least a partial settlement of an important question, the bill for establishing in Italy a system of obligatory elementary instruction was thrown out in a final vote in the Italian Parliament. As the measure had been accepted, as it was examined, in sections, such a fate was hardly expected for it when in the final secret scrutiny it was to be passed upon in its entirety. The disappointment was so great that Signor Scialoia, the Minister of Public Instruction, accepted it as a defeat, and offered his resignation as a member of the Circle of King's Counselors. The resignation has been accepted and another has been temporarily appointed to the place. The question of elementary instruction presents difficulties not easily to be overcome, and much time is needed to get obstacles out of the way. A great deal of machinery is required to give the elements of systematic training to the generation coming forward, in a population of five and twenty millions. Were money to compensate them at command, teachers at all competent for such a great work could not be found in anything like sufficient numbers. Italy is said to be blessed with more than 160,000 priests, or at least seven to every thousand of the population. But few of them, even if they were disposed to turn their hand to it, would be found fit for the employment of teachers. They are, generally speaking, too lazy and too ignorant to undertake a work which demands the exercise of much energy and intelligence. The fact must be repeated that the Minister of Public Instruction has had at his disposal the annual sum of only four millions of dollars for the education of a vast population, or a little more than is expended every year for common school education in the single City of New-York. What is really to be commended is the sincere desire now manifested to have the people instructed, in hopeful contrast with the cruel indifference or obstinate opposition for so long a time the rule among those who have clung to the Middle Age system as the most perfect method of keeping in order human society. Italy has broken away from that barbarous rule of degrading restraints, and has left feudalism, with its slavery of the body and the intellect, to disappear in the darkness of the past. A present and thoroughly prime need of the country is normal schools, and any counsel or practical information as to the best means of establishing them, will be gratefully received. Time is needed to work out the present experiment, and if the mischief-making party of the priests would leave the Government long enough in peace to perfect its plans, the labor would be made more easy.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PAPACY.

We have now in the journals the circular which the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs thought it worth while to address to the Governments of Catholic States, to put their anxieties to rest about the election of a future Pope, whenever, in the course of events, the Papal Senate may be called together to exercise that important duty. The Minister states the facts of the situation truthfully, and in a temperate tone. But the enemies of this Government will have foul weather, if, by stirring the elements, it be possible to raise dark clouds, and bring the winds out of their caves. Their organs pooh pooh all prospects of peace, and their darling hopes are centred in possible benefits to come to them after a sanguinary war of sectarian partisanship and fanatical religious passions. Meanwhile, the civil power has no more solemn duty to perform than to restrain these passions and bring the excited ecclesiastics back once more to the exercise of charitable forbearance and the dominion of Christian restraint.

J.

IRRIGATION BY ARTILLERY.

SCHEME FOR PRODUCING RAIN BY THE USE OF HEAVY GUNS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 1, 1874.

Representative C. B. Farwell has presented the following memorial to Congress relative to irrigation by artillery:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioner two years ago presented to your honorable body a memorial setting forth certain facts going to show that the discharge of artillery in heavy batteries continued for a few hours will bring rain in large quantities, and asking that an experiment might be performed with powder and cannon of the United States to determine if droughts cannot in this way be prevented. He now renews his petition for such experiments, and begs leave to present some facts of a different kind from those before stated, which tend to add to the credibility of his theory.

In a work of that distinguished investigator of natural phenomena, the late M. F. Maury, it is claimed that the greater portion of the aqueous vapor that forms the rain that falls within the United States is brought by atmospheric currents from the Pacific Ocean. It is contended that the great south-east trade-wind of the Pacific, which meets the north-east trade near the equator, after rising there, flows over that trade-wind to the belt of calms near the Tropic of Cancer, where it descends, and becomes a great south-west rain-bearing current across our continent; and that above this current is a great Polar current, flowing in nearly an opposite direction. The south-east trade-wind of the Pacific, which becomes thus a great vapor-bearing current above the United States, extends from the surface of the ocean to the height, it is supposed, of about three miles. It moves over the ocean for about two thousand miles, and, with slight interruptions, it blows perpetually. The amount of vapor which it takes up is inconceivably great; for it is calculated that as much water is evaporated from the ocean in a year as would depress its whole surface eight or ten feet. It is true that much of the vapor that rises from the ocean falls back into it again afterward as rain, but the amount which is carried over the continents is immense, and vast quantities of it, transparent and invisible, must pass over the United States, to fall, afterward, as rain or snow on the Atlantic Ocean, in Northern Europe, and in the Polar regions.

Now, the deductions of Maury in relation to winds and air currents, made from thousands of observations taken in all parts of the world, seem to be confirmed by the observations of the Signal Corps of the Army, for it is found that nearly all our principal storms come from the westward and south-westward, and this, as Maury shows, will be the course naturally taken by the air of the south-east trade-wind when it becomes an atmospheric current in the northern hemisphere. The observations of aeronauts also add confirmation to his theory, for they declare that they have found an eastward current which they believe to be constant.

Your petitioner, therefore, respectfully represents that these facts give reason to believe that there are at all times vast quantities of aqueous vapor passing over us from the Pacific Ocean; that the existence of an extremely cold current above the vapor-bearing current gives reason to believe that the conditions necessary to produce rain in the manner in which we are taught by the Huttonian theory it usually is produced, are always present; and that the occurrence of heavy rains after battles gives reason to believe, not only that such conditions always exist, but that the process by which clouds and rain are formed from the invisible vapor can at any time be set in motion.

And your petitioner further represents that, while the observations of the Signal Corps show that on an average as many as nine storms traverse our country from west to east in a single month, these storms are yet so unequaly distributed that some portions of the country suffer at times from terrible droughts, while others are drenched with excessive rains; and that, if it should be found that there is in the effects of heavy concussions such a power as to cause storm-centres to deviate from their natural courses, a system for distributing the rain-fall can be worked out, which, by leading to the prevention of forest fires and by adding to our agricultural resources, will be of inestimable value to the country.

EDWARD POWERS.

CONNECTICUT.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—All the Catholic congregations of this city united at a public mass-meeting this evening, in Music Hall, to promote the total abstinence movement, as prescribed by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which has recently received the approval of Pope Pius IX. All the Catholic clergy of the city were on the platform, and over 3,000 people were in and around the hall. Rev. Dr. Carmody presided. James W. O'Brien, of New-York, the National Secretary of the Union, was the principal speaker. He said they had no faith in the women's war. He said the union had enrolled 50,000 teetotalers in the past two years, and would have 2,000,000 within the next two years. Societies of ladies and of children were organizing in the churches on the basis of the pledge and the sacraments. Dr. Carmody formed a ladies' society in the hall. An immense number of men took the pledge. The societies were all in regalia.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Assembly has adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of five to ascertain if the Central Pacific Railroad has complied with the conditions of the act by which the State guaranteed the interest on $1,500,000 of its bonds. It is claimed the company has utterly failed to comply, except in one instance. The committee is not yet designated.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—The High School building at Lebanon, Ill., was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is about $30,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GOV. SHEPHERD'S REPLY.

STATEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Governor Shepherd has replied to the interrogatories propounded by the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. The papers include the original contracts made by the Board of Public Works, numbering 1,032, together with the original measurements and vouchers, numbering 10,537. In answer to a question as to the indebtedness of the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the Levy Court, when the new Government went into effect, it is stated at $5,520,626. The bonded debt of the District of Columbia on Jan. 1, 1874, was $5,527,850. The present assessed value of property is now $96,443,072, as against $79,997,454 in 1871.

ACTUAL COST OF WORK DONE.

The exhibit of the Auditor shows the actual cost of the work done under contract with the Board of Public Works was less than five per cent. in excess of the estimated cost. In reply to the question what amount, if any, does the District Government estimate ought to be paid by the United States for the improvements of public property made by the District Government, the answer is that the Board of Public Works in their report to the President, dated 1st November last, estimated such indebtedness, and gave the aggregate at $4,000,370. This, however, is a small portion of the sum equitably due by the Government on account of expenditures made by our citizens in their corporate capacity for the improvement of the streets and avenues of the city, and the roads and thoroughfares of other parts of the District.

INTEREST OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The streets and avenues are held in fee simple by the General Government, according to a decision of the Supreme Court. Acting under such construction, the United States have in one case gained 397,280 square feet by inclosing streets in the vicinity of the Capitol, which are worth, according to the appraisement of adjoining property, $576,056. The General Government has also retained the ground reclaimed by filling up the canal, worth, at the valuation of the adjoining property, $2,500,000. It appears from the statement of the Register that from 1802 to 1871, when the new Government went into operation, that $9,199,432 had been expended by the citizens under the old corporations for public improvements. The expenditures of the Board of Works since the creation of the District Government, have been on streets and avenues, $15,562,685. Total expenditures by citizens since 1802, $24,762,117. The amount expended by the United States the same period on streets and avenues, $4,476,706, showing an excess of expenditures by citizens over the Government on the improvement of streets and avenues and roads, nine-tenths of which are used absolutely by the Government, of $20,285,411. It is shown that the real estate held by the United States in the District of Columbia fully equals, if it does not exceed in value, that owned by citizens. It is suggested that were a plan adopted by which the Government would reimburse to the District the amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the United States on account of improvements, and annually thereafter contribute a just proportion toward the current expenses, as well as the extinguishment of local debt, such arrangement would be in accordance with strict equity, and compare favorably with the liberality exhibited by other Governments toward their capital cities. Under acts of Congress and the Legislative Assembly $6,150,232 worth of property belonging to churches, &c., is exempted from taxation. The report of the Superintendent of Public Schools shows that of those who attend the public schools of the District only twenty-seven per cent. are the children of tax-payers. While almost every State and Territory has been favored by Congress with liberal donations in public lands for educational purposes, the District, with a large transient population, has received no national aid whatever. The appropriation for the Fire Department by the District Government last year was $165,416. Congress has rendered no aid to this service, notwithstanding the large number and great value of the Government buildings in the District. In view of this fact, it can hardly be doubted that Congress should make some provision toward the maintenance of the 3,233 street lamps. Only 103 are paid for by the General Government, the District paying $139,941 annually, and the general Government only $4,950. The only aid granted by Congress in defraying the current expenses of the District is an annual appropriation toward the support of the Police, and it is hoped they will adopt a similar course toward the schools, Fire Department, and the lighting of the streets. It is suggested by the Governor that authority be given for funding the outstanding bonds into one consolidated loan bearing a fair rate of interest, and that a committee personally visit and inspect the various district offices and the improvements, in order that they may see for themselves the operations of the one and the extent and value of the other.

THE FINANCES—EXPENDITURES.

The Governor states that he had effected a negotiation for a loan, based upon tax-lien certificates, sufficient to pay the salaries of the school teachers and members of the Police and Fire Departments, but, owing to the grave and unfounded imputations of the memorialists, affecting the District Government, the realization of the loan was deferred. Capital, always conservative, shuns an investment against which there is a continued outcry, no matter how sound the securities may be, and the misrepresentations of a few designing persons have, the Governor says, cost the people of this municipality hundreds of thousands of dollars and much suffering.

Referring to the sewer certificates, the Governor indorses the opinion of Messrs. Cushing and Black to show their legality, and as being in the nature of assessment certificates, and, therefore, forming no part of the indebtedness of the District Government. Reference is made to the statement in the Assessor's report that the humbler tax-payers have met their assessments uncomplainingly, and paid ten-twelfths of the entire amount. The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works shows they have received to the 28th of February $15,256,232, and expended $14,603,052. The assets of the board are stated at $3,760,297, and the total liabilities at $4,552,958. This is exclusive of the amount due by the United States Government for improvements of their property. The total amount of certificates of settlement issued is $17,546,654; for filling purposes in the prosecution of special improvements, done under contract, $12,291,094; for special improvements outside of contracts, including material furnished not included in measurements, $2,655,460; on account of miscellaneous expenditures other than special improvements, and payable by special appropriation, $1,329,010; on account of contingent expenses, pay of employes, &c., $898,011; on account of water fund, $370,077.

The answers of Governor Shepherd cover from 1,500 to 2,000 pages of manuscript, and include replies to all points of inquiry.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN S. MILLSON.

Hon. John S. Millson, a distinguished lawyer and highly-esteemed citizen, of Norfolk, Va., died yesterday. Mr. Millson was born in Norfolk in 1808, and began the study of law before he was sixteen. He was elected member of the Thirty-first Congress, and filled the position by re-election till 1860, serving on the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means, and on the Special Committee of Thirty on the Rebellious States. In 1844 and 1849 he was also a Presidential elector.

COLLISION WITH AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER.

BOSTON, March 1.—The schooner Addie Murchie, of Boston, from Elizabethport, arrived here to-day, and reports on the night of Feb. 27, off Highland Light, Cape Cod, being in contact with an unknown outward-bound schooner. The Addie Murchie lost jibboom and unshipped her foremast, and at 3 A. M. was taken in tow by the steamer Weddington, from Portland for New-York, and towed into Provincetown, thence to this port by the steam-tug C. M. Winch.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

STORMY SESSIONS OF THE BROTHERS AT THEIR CONVENTION—A GENERAL STRIKE TO BE ORDERED IN A CERTAIN CONTINGENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—The special session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adjourned *sine die* at a late hour last evening. So exceedingly quiet and reticent have the delegates been that it was not known until to-day that an adjournment was had. The only positive fact relative to the deliberations known up to this morning was the resignation of Wilson, which took place on Thursday. His resignation was asked by a vote of 120 to 18. It is said Wilson wept freely at this result, but, as one of the delegates expressed it, "His tears didn't have a bit of effect. We came here with blood in our eyes, and weren't going to be run off the track." After the acceptance of his resignation, Wilson left the meeting, and did not appear again during the session.

The following additional facts come from undoubtedly trustworthy sources: After the election of Wilson's successor, the striking element made a formidable effort to commit the brotherhood to their policy, which resulted in several stormy sessions, the anti-strikers being much stronger in numbers than was supposed, and were as determined as the other element. One entire day was spent in discussing the proposition for a general strike, and before adjournment in the evening a very bitter feeling had grown up between the two parties, one accusing the other of cowardice, and the latter replying that their opponents were endeavoring to carry the brotherhood into a contest which would result in its ruin. A bolt of the anti-strikers at one time was seriously threatened, but the conservative element came to the rescue and urged a compromise, which was agreed upon, the full tenor of which contemplates a strike only in future contingencies. A demand is to be made for a restoration of wages to former figures, and if not complied with a general strike will be ordered. It was determined that, in case of necessity for a strike arising on any of the through lines, it should become general.

Propositions looking to the amendment of the constitution were submitted. One of these restricts the powers of the Grand Chief Engineer, which are now considered too broad. A grievance committee was appointed to which all grievances hereafter occurring are to be submitted. Financially, the brotherhood is in a good condition. John Feberingbach, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of North America, is making every endeavor to form a bond of union between the brotherhood and the organization over which he wields such power, and on Saturday appeared in the convention with a proposition that when the members of his union were on a strike, engines needing repairs should be run into the shops and left to stand there, instead of the engineers, if they be machinists, and such they are almost to a man, repairing the engines. The proposition was defeated by a decided majority. The *Herald* of to-morrow will publish the following:

"There was received on Sunday a private dispatch by one of our railway managers from a railway official in Albany, which read thus: 'Jno. Feherinbach, of Cleveland, has for some weeks been trying to organize a general strike of machinists and other day laborers. He represents to our men that the men on your and other Western roads and upon the Pennsylvania and Erie, are ready at the signal. Would not the law deem him a conspirator?'"

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 2—1 A. M.—Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, but now generally followed by clear weather in the latter. Occasional light rain has fallen from Tennessee and Missouri to Lake Michigan. The barometer has fallen quite rapidly over the North-west, where fresh to brisk southerly winds have prevailed, as well as over the upper lake region, with rising temperature. Clear weather has generally continued over the Middle and Eastern States, with the temperature rising above freezing. The river has risen at New-Orleans and Vicksburg, but continued falling at Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday for the Eastern and Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, temperature above freezing, and light to fresh south-east to south-west winds will prevail, except probably easterly winds, cloudy weather and light rain on the coast from Virginia to Massachusetts.

For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi and Tennessee, light to fresh variable winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, which will gradually extend over the South Atlantic States.

For the Ohio Valley and lower lake region falling barometer, higher temperature than on Sunday, increasing cloudiness, and south-east to south-west winds increasing to fresh and brisk.

For the upper lake region, Iowa, and Missouri, falling barometer, higher temperature than on Sunday, increasing cloudiness, south-east to south-west winds, increasing to brisk, and probably rain over the northern portion of this area, toward which a storm is now advancing from Montana.

The Cumberland and Lower Ohio Rivers continue falling. The Mississippi below Memphis is rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	28°	29°	3:30 P. M.	40°	47°
6 A. M.	28°	28°	6 P. M.	34°	42°
9 A. M.	30°	31°	9 P. M.	29°	40°
12 M.	35°	43°	12 P. M.	28°	36°

Average temperature yesterday, 37°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 31½°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The March dividends payable in Boston amount to $2,627,990.

The committee of the South Carolina Tax-payers Convention appointed to present the memorial to Congress, are to meet in Washington on the 19th inst.

The United States steamer Frolic which left Norfolk, Va., last week to search for the monitor Dictator, returned to Fortress Monroe yesterday morning.

Joseph Oliver, car-inspector on the Stonington Railroad, was crushed under a locomotive at the depot in Providence, R. I., on Saturday evening, and died early yesterday morning. He leaves a family.

CENSUS OF GALVESTON—FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1.—A census, just completed, shows that there are 34,350 inhabitants in Galveston, not including the floating population. This is an increase of over 20,000 in three years.

A special dispatch from San Antonio to the *News* says it is now fully ascertained that eleven Indians and one squaw were killed in the recent fight on the Double Fork of the Brazos. Lieutenant Turner, of the Tenth Cavalry, narrowly escaped death. A cartridge in his pocket was split by an arrow.

A RAILWAY DEPOT BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—A special dispatch from Valparaiso, Ind., reports the burning, last night, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Depot, with a large lot of grain and valuable merchandise. The loss is heavy, but the amount is not reported.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CARLIST SUCCESSES—FEVER AND SMALL-POX IN BILBOA.

BAYONNE, Feb. 28.—The Carlist forces have occupied the City of Tolosa, in Guipuscoa, and Andodin, a small town in Biscay, near San Sebastian.

Typhus fever and small-pox are ravaging in Bilbao.

The fall of Bilbao is imminent. The foreign Consuls have left the city. Don Carlos and staff have been in the vicinity since the 23d of February.

GEN. RIVERA WOUNDED.

MADRID, March 1.—Gen. Loma has arrived at San Sebastian. Gen. Rivera has been wounded.

Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete have gone to Santander.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT—THE INDIAN FAMINE—EXPENSES OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LONDON, March 2—4 A. M.—It is said that the new Parliament, immediately after assembling, will adjourn for a fortnight or three weeks.

The Queen's speech will probably contain a recommendation for a grant of money for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal.

The Treasury Office is preparing an exact account of the expenses of the Ashantee war, to be included in the forthcoming Budget.

GEN. WOLSELEY CONGRATULATED—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE TICHBORNE CASE TO BE MADE.

LONDON, March 1.—The Queen and her Ministers have sent dispatches to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, congratulating him on his success.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Berlin. The Duke of Edinburgh and bride have left St. Petersburg for England.

It is asserted that Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimant, will move a new trial, on the ground that the jury were misdirected by the Chief Justice in his summing up.

FRANCE.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1875 A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

PARIS, March 1.—The French Exhibition, to be held in 1875, is a private enterprise.

SHOCKING RAILROAD DISASTER.

A COACH ON A MOVING TRAIN TAKES FIRE—EIGHT PERSONS SUFFOCATED, AND MANY INJURED BY JUMPING OFF.

MONTREAL, March 1.—A fearful accident occured on the Great Western Railway on Saturday night.

The Sarnia accommodation train left London at 6:30 P. M., and consisted of empty tank cars, baggage and second-class cars and a coach. When seven miles west of London the coach took fire in the saloon at the forward end, it is supposed, by the falling of a lamp. The fire was not discovered until the interior of the saloon was completely filled with flames, which spread through the coach almost instantly. The passengers were compelled to jump from the rear platform and through the windows. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, but before they could be extricated eight persons were fatally suffocated and burned. Those identified were Miss Harriet Dunn, of Komoka; Miss Purvis, of Petrolia; Master Burnham, of Petrolia; —— McKellar, school teacher, Strathroy; Annie Scortliff, child, of Komoka; an Indian woman and infant.

Those seriously injured are J. B. Horsen, of Simcoe; J. C. Robinson, of Waterford; —— McGargen, of Strathroy; J. C. Breathwick, of London. Those less seriously injured are —— McKellar, of Lobo; J. L. Hay, of Toronto; Martha Donaldson of Komoka; A. Blessing, of Strathroy; Mrs. Ryan, of London; H. Munroe, of London; Mrs. Crawford, of London; Miss Spiers, of London; O. H. Orton, of Strathroy; Miss Lawrence, of Petrolia.

Such of the injured as were unable to proceed to their homes have been made as comfortable as possible at the hotels in Komoko and London.

MURDER NEAR SARATOGA.

A MAN'S HEAD CRUSHED WITH A FLAT-IRON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 1.—A horrible murder was committed last night at Doe's Corners, a little settlement in the town of Wilton, about four miles north of this village. George See and his father, farmers living near the village, had gone to attend the political town caucus. Jas. H. Standish, a single man, who owned the farm and lived with the See family, remained at home. On the return of See and his father, the wife of George See charged Standish with having insulted her. This led to an altercation, in the course of which Standish seized a hot flat-iron from the stove, with which he struck See on the head, felling him to the floor, in which position Standish continued to strike him with the iron until the man's head was crushed to an unshapely mass and his brains scattered over the floor. Standish was arrested soon afterward and brought to Saratoga, where he is now in the lock-up. None of the parties appear to have been in liquor. See was a peaceable man and held in high regard by his neighbors. He was about forty years old. Standish moved into Wilton about a year ago. He is a single man, of some property, and of no apparent evil habits. In his cell to-day he complained of a bad headache, but did not seem fully to realize the terrible crime he had committed, or the awful consequences of it to himself. Standish will be taken to Balston to-morrow to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TEMPERANCE IN KENTUCKY AND MARYLAND.

LARGE MEETING IN LOUISVILLE—POSTAL CARDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—A very large temperance meeting was held in this city to-night at which action was taken looking toward submitting to the voters of the city a Prohibition law in accordance with the general law recently passed by the Legislature.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 1.—Over sixty postal cards were sent through the Post Office Saturday to retail liquor-dealers in this city, requesting them to desist from the sale of liquor before Wednesday, 4th inst., or women's prayer-meetings will be held in front of their premises.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

MONTREAL, Canada, March 1.—A fire occurred in Coyle's rope-walk, St. Catharine street, yesterday morning. The walk had not been used for some time, and men were at work getting it in order for operations when the fire broke out. It was the property of Messrs. [illegible] & Caverhill, of this city, and occupied by Mr. Coyler, who was burned about the face and arms to an extent rendering his recovery doubtful.

During the afternoon, while clearing up the ruins, the body of Zephyrin Labreche, aged sixteen years, was discovered. The loss will reach about [illegible] and is partially covered by insurance.

IN THE CHURCHES.

YESTERDAY'S SERMONS IN BRIEF.

THE DUTIES OF PASTORS—DISCOURSE OF REV. DR. HYLAND.

In Grace Church, Broadway and Eleventh street, Rev. Dr. Potter presiding, the interesting ceremony of ordination or admission of a priest to the Church was performed. Rev. Dr. Hyland, of St. Mark's Church, preached. He took for his text those words in the Acts of the Apostles: "And how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have showed you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house." He showed the solicitude of St. Paul in kneeling down, praying and exhorting his people as the vessel lay at anchor ready to run to Syria, and described the sorrow of the people lest they should never see him again, illustrating the mutual feeling that should exist between pastor and people. In the remark, "I have taught you publicly," he said the functions of the preacher were pointed out; how he must be indefatigable in his exertions, and endeavor by all means to inculcate the doctrines of Christianity. That he preached the same to Jew and Gentile, philosopher and plebeian, yet in a different language, according to the capacity of his hearers. Sometimes he denounced, at others exhorted, again exalted himself to establish the dignity of the Gospel, or humbled himself and confessed that he knew nothing but Jesus Christ, and Him crucified. In this way, speaking in season or out of season, entreating and rebuking, that he might bring all men to Christ, should a minister of the Gospel imitate him; but he should remember the judgment and discrimination exercised by the apostle. He said the men of the nineteenth century must be met by the interpretation of the old truths, and a preacher should be prepared to bring up old and new proofs of his doctrine, but should not encourage frivolous arguments or continual controversy. The divine and beautiful teachings of old should be strongly enforced, and not allowed to confound with the degenerate actions of modern days. Hence the theologian should be devoted to study profoundly, that he may comfort the tempted and bring relief to the mind tortured by doubts arising from the infidel and wicked tendency of the times. He should bear in mind when instructing his people that they come to be benefited, consoled, encouraged and enlightened, and therefore should not trifle with their time by empty words, or convert God's house into a wrangling-place. His views should be broad, generous—not put forward in an apologetic tone, but emphatically—knowing that faith does not rest on anything but facts. A man of discrimination will bear in mind that controversy is only incidental, and enters into the curriculum of the pastor no more than in a passive way.

St. Paul would discourse with philosophers and others, but always subservient to the great object. Like him, the preacher must be prepared to accommodate himself to all to gain all, "weep with those that weep and rejoice with those that rejoice." Have milk for the weak and strong food for the strong; then his words will enter into the heart and make an impression. Secondly, he said, they were counseled to "go from house to house," but the condition of affairs differed so much from Ephesus, where St. Paul was, that it is not practicable now. In those days churches were few, and the violence of the Jews made it necessary to visit. Beautiful as the idea was, if practiced now, even wisely and well, religion would be found the last topic people desire to speak on; it would be considered an intrusion and their private views interfered with, or the time would be devoted in loose and frivolous speaking. Many considered the life of a Pastor an easy one, and spoke in scorn of his duties; but it ought to be remembered he was the servant of all, had many parochial demands, must study, and required quiet to commune with God. If content to be merely a preacher of eloquence and versed in subtle dialectics, the grand object of his mission would be lost. Here he addressed Mr. Curtis, the candidate about to be admitted to the priesthood, and having borne testimony to his honorable record, exhorted him to work earnestly, and persevere in the holy state he was entering upon, to dare and die, if necessary, for God, that he might be worthy of being called a "good and faithful servant." At the conclusion Rev. Dr. Potter proposed a series of queries to the aspirant regarding his desire, duties, willingness to obey, &c., and the choir sang the "Veni Creator." After some additional hymns and prayers the Bishop and pastors imposed hands on the head of Mr. Curtis, invoking the spirit from above, and declaring him empowered to perform the functions of the ministry.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO GOD AND TO EACH OTHER.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, Pastor of St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, took his text from Matthew, xxiii., 23: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." The true business of this life, he said, was to live so that the discipline of this world might prepare us for the eternal blessedness of the world to come. Both possessed imperative claims never to be disregarded. True, our daily walk was not through the green fields of Paradise; our movements were not planted in the remote and peaceful retreats of nature. God had placed us in families, and in the very bosom of this association we were to find and to discharge our duties; we are to find God, and perform our obligations to Him. It mattered not that the whole world lieth in wickedness; we could not leave the world in order to be with God. As a rule we could not cease to be men in order to be saints. We are to stand in our lot, wherever that lot might be, and we were to bear our burden, and perform our work, and endure all trials, and endure them manfully. If we left the world, if we betook ourselves to solitude, what did we gain? Did we gain exemption from our sins? Did we part from our infirmities? We did not. If we left the world, if we betook ourselves to solitude, the world followed us; followed us into the wilderness and into the desert places. The world was around us; wherever we might go we carried it with us. The world was in our own hearts. It consisted of our passions, which solitude did not extinguish, but to which it lent fresh vigor. The true Christian, even in the midst of business, found in his heart a solitude and retreat more secluded than the closet, and his soul found peace surrounded by a thousand cares. No one could claim an exemption from the duties of life, except that nature had peculiarly fashioned him. There were men that society was a burden to, and they could find peace only in seclusion. The duties of social intercourse were obvious and imperative; and the one who violated these duties by shunning his fellow-man, performs but half his allotted task in life. Business had its duties and obligations; and these were among the things which ought to be done; necessity demanded their performance. Action was the law of nature. Day and night incessantly repeated themselves. Motion was indispensable, in the earth, in the air, in the water. Nothing stood still throughout the universe; all was alive and stirring, and in motion. Man was never ordained to stand still. Action was his appointment and his blessing, and he who in any situation in life refused to work, or fulfill his part, or failed to recognize his dependence, deserves to be proscribed as an unworthy member of this world's society. It was unnecessary, the preacher said, to speak of the ties of country of the movements which ought to be sustained, of the institutions which required support, of the 10,000 secular incidents which constantly appealed to human effort and human sympathy. God classes them among the things which ought to be done. Now, however, the question arises, and it was a question for every one of us to consider seriously, did these duties in which we were all more or less engaged, constitute the life and end of man. Was it for these alone that he lived? When these were discharged faithfully was he discharged fully? Let not the thought be entertained for one moment; let no man degrade his destiny by so false and fatal a misconception. There were things which could not be left undone without infinite destruction above and beyond every claim of earth. There were claims which could not be repudiated unless we were prepared to repudiate heaven itself. They might live in the midst of employments; they might fill up their time by attaching work to every hour, and might still fail to accomplish the end for which they were made. Man's destiny was heaven. To live was to act on earth as a citizen of truth. Reflecting on the history of a single day, should they not be compelled to acknowledge that it was possible to live a life of innocence in regard to society and yet irreligious in regard to God. Might they not devote themselves to the elegant pursuits of literature? Might they not be the patterns of domestic faithfulness? Might they not distinguish themselves in the walks of philanthropy and patriotism, and yet so live and leave so many things undone as to proclaim themselves strangers to the word and love of God? How many a life was cast among the charms of philosophy, and where the intellect is regaled and expanded, while God was allowed no place whatever! If they were walking in such dreams, if they were in the midst of such delusions, let them draw themselves away from them, for there were things here of weightier importance, matters which concerned our spiritual life.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT—SERMON BY DR. HALL.

The morning and afternoon services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner East Nineteenth street, yesterday, were very largely attended, the use of additional seats in the galleries and body of the edifice being necessary to accommodate the congregations. Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor, officiated on both occasions. The reverend gentleman chose for his text at the evening service: St. John, v., 27, "And hath given Him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man," and Second Corinthians, v., 10: "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." The pastor pointed out the grounds for a deep interest in these important words of scripture, which should be felt by all mankind. The words of the text taught that there is to be a final and universal judgment, when the fallen and unfallen children of God must appear before the judgment seat of Christ. Looking around upon the earthly life one could often see the evil prospering and the good cast down; and from this very standpoint could be reasoned that there must come a time when a just reward would be measured out to those who labor for the Savior, and a proper punishment be given to those who disbelieve and do not follow him. How eminently fit it was that Christ should be the judge; Christ, who was born of woman, suffered and died on the cross to save mankind. This very incarnation of Christ revealed the character of God, and in it might be seen the harmonious workings of His divine will. Christ, who had a human experience, would judge the world. The religion of Christ had been scoffed at and trampled down, but from the teachings of the text it is certain that iniquity should not always triumph nor evil succeed. On the day of judgment the same lips that said, "come unto me and ye shall be saved," would say to the wicked, "depart from my sight," and to the good, "enter ye into the joy of the Lord." The tribute of Christ's faith when he died on the cross was the greatest manifestation of the divine law. God's reward to Jesus was in the promise that unto the Savior every knee should bow. If then all created in God's image must kneel before the judgment seat of Christ, how should the thought arouse the slumbering spirit that is not alive in the faith. In the angel world, however speculative the idea might be of its reality, there was much of interest to weak humanity; for each must appear therein to receive the things done in his body. On earth he that doeth good is righteous, and conversely he that doeth evil is unrighteous. Professions not sustained by actions could not be accepted as faith. Make the tree good and the fruit would be good. Before the judgment seat there would be a recalling of the things done on earth. Human beings forget alike the good and the evil that they might do; but in the Book of Remembrance all good and evil would stand recorded. The sinner must stand before His holy eye, and when evil deeds were recalled there would be incontestable reason for judgment. Now, while on earth, was the time for sinners to present themselves before the throne of grace, that their sins might be washed away by the blood of Jesus. The Savior, who will be the judge, knew the sins of men, for He bore them in the palms of His hands and on His feet on the cross; and he felt their overpowering burden when He cried aloud, "My God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" If those who walk in evil paths could only be induced to look upon the church as the judgment seat, vague and shadowy though it might appear through the distance, and to give themselves through it to Christ, how the terrors of that awful day would be lessened. Those who deny Christ before men, them also He would deny before God. The mysteries of the Word of God could not be made a refuge for those who sought to deny Him; and while the souls of sinners might not be won by a religion of terrors, there should be so strong a conviction of what awaits all on the judgment day, that its force would lead the way to the cross. The fear of judgment should work its power, and combined with a strong love for Him who made an atonement for sinners, it should stop those who are hastening on to ruin and desolation. In concluding his sermon, the Pastor made a most earnest appeal to his hearers to give themselves up to Christ, that they might finally enter into everlasting salvation.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—WHAT IT IS NOT, WHAT IT IS—ITS PLACE IN THE SPIRITUAL PROGRESS OF HUMANITY.

The sermon recently delivered by Rev. Chauncey Giles in the course on "The Universal Church," in Rev. Freeman Clark's church, in Boston, was, by request, repeated substantially, yesterday, by him in the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth street, before a full audience. The text was: "Behold, I make all things new"—Revelations xxi., 5. After declaring that the New Church, or the Church of the New Jerusalem, is a step above and beyond the existing Church, correcting some false notions regarding it, and stating some things that it is not, he went to say what the New Church is. He said: It is a new dispensation of Divine truth; a new spiritual age; a new era in the spiritual progress of humanity. There are two kinds of progress—one is improvement on the same plane, the other is a step to a higher plane. The use of steam as a motor was a distinctly new step in locomotion. It was a new force. That is one kind of progress. But the first engine was imperfect. The improvements by which it has reached its present excellence, is progress of another kind. The distinct step occurs only at long intervals. It marks the eras in the life of humanity. The New Church is such a step in the spiritual life of the race. Let me try to tell you what that step is: It is a new point of view, a new spiritual position, from which all questions both natural and spiritual are regarded. It is a step from nature to spirit; from effects to causes. Point of view modifies the aspect and our conception of every subject we examine. The principle assumed enters into every step of our examination, whether we are investigating natural or spiritual laws. If the principle is false, we shall be lost in endless mazes; if it is true, we can follow it through all the intricate labyrinths of life with the certainty of reaching our end. The history of religious truth is a perfect illustration of this principle. The Jewish dispensation was purely natural. It began and ended in this world. It was not so much a church as a representative of a church. Its worship was ceremonial, its idea of government and law was purely arbitrary; its whole economy was based on physical and purely natural power. The Christian dispensation was spiritual; but spiritual from a natural point of view; and, therefore, encumbered with many difficulties the moment men began to reason about it. It was an immense step, as the subsequent history of the Christian religion shows. But it was not the final step. If it had been, there never would have been so much questioning, uncertainty, honest doubt, and blank denial. The great facts of the existence of a spiritual world, of a life after the death of the body, plain precepts for the conduct of the thoughts and affections, were taught and acknowledged; but as dicta to be accepted which religious teachers have not been able to solve to this day. The doctrine of the other life is a good example in point. The Christian Church has taught, emphatically and uniformly, the existence of a life of happiness or misery after the death of the body. But it has never advanced a step beyond the fact. And it teaches to-day that we do not and cannot know anything about the form and nature of that life and the relations of human beings to each other in it. The reason that no advance beyond that has been made, is that all spiritual questions are regarded from a natural point of view and measured by natural standards. Christian teachers seek to bring them within the limitations and to make them subject to natural and physical laws. This is true both of those who advocate and of those who oppose the doctrines of the Christian religion. They are precisely in the state with regard to these great spiritual facts that astronomers, before the time of Copernicus, were in relation to the nature and laws and relations of the heavenly bodies. They looked at the heavens from the earth. Copernicus took the centre of the solar system for his point of view, and order sprung out of chaos. Swedenborg was the Copernicus of spiritual truth. He took his position in the spirit, and from that point of view looked down and saw nature and spirit in their true relations. The New Church is a new step from nature to spirit, and it makes all things new, as every step of such a nature must. It takes its stand in the spirit; the real, the substantial, the permanent, the organizer; the theatre of causes, the centre of all human activities, and in the final issue determines all human relations and destinies.

From this point of view the spirit is seen to be the real man, and the spiritual world his real home. Everything is good which removes obstacles to his spiritual growth and promotes it—labor, hindrance, failure, poverty, pain. Everything is dust and poison which stimulates and feeds the natural at the expense of the spiritual, though it may be gold, honor, power. From this point even death is seen to be an orderly provision of God's love. It is rising out of the dark mold of the material body; gaining freedom for every faculty; coming into light and warmth and the consciousness of a real existence. Thus, the new age reverses common opinion, and will, in time, reverse the general feeling upon this subject. I know there is much said and sung of the joys of heaven and the torments of hell. But, after all, it is unreal. The result is confusion of ideas, doubts, disbelief. The real, unconscious, heart-belief of the Christian world has been, and to a very great extent is now, that we know nothing, and can know nothing definitely and certainly, concerning the future world. But from our point of view, it is the real world. Heaven is an orderly society which grows out of human conditions, human attainments, in which the freest play and the largest scope is given for the exercise and development of every human faculty, and the attainment of every human aspiration. But I pass on to notice how the Bible looks from this point of view. The new Church regards it as an absolutely divine book, written in a divine style, and as much superior to any book of merely human composition as a living man is superior to a marble image of a man. It is written according to the relation between natural and spiritual things, a relation which exists in the nature and order of creation. Light is to the material world as truth to the spiritual world, and to the mind which dwells in it. Heat is to the material world as love to the soul. A lamb is the embodied form of innocence; the bear of surly and savage passion; the fox of cunning; the wolf of ferocity. It is not by figure of speech that these animals are selected to express these human qualities. They are created forms of those affections, and man has an intuition of their meaning as the infant on the mother's breast has of the mother's smile. The whole Bible throughout, from Genesis to Revelations, is written according to this relation between God and man, and man and nature. The Bible is the most contradictory of books when viewed from the letter, but it is no more contradictory than nature when viewed from the circumference and judged by the senses. Get the true point of view, and all the facts and particular forms fall into their places, and are seen to be perfect parts of a harmonious whole.

The preacher then presented some of the results flowing from such a view of the Scriptures and gave an outline of the doctrine of the Lord as held in the New Church, and concluded as follows: The New Church is a universal church, not by numbers, not by organization, but by virtue of being itself constituted by universal principles. It is the measure of a man, of man in the earth of the material body, of man in heaven as an angel, and is exactly adapted to all his spiritual wants, solving for him the problems of life, and leading him by the shortest path to the attainment of the highest good. It is the science of the spirit, and it will work out the same results in his spiritual condition that natural science is affecting in his natural and physical condition. It throws new light on his earthly condition; solves his doubts, dispels his fears, lifts his burdens, increases his strength; gives him patience to wait, and zeal to work; shows him the true relations between himself and nature and man, and the common Father of all; enlarges his freedom, draws aside the veil which hides the endless future, reveals to him a new world more real, more substantial, more glorious than this, and sets him on his endless way to the attainment of endless and ever-increasing blessedness.

THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The services at the Orthodox Greek Catholic Chapel, on Second avenue and Fiftieth street, yesterday, were very impressive, and were largely attended. Members of other denominations were also present, and appeared to be much interested. The beautiful liturgy of St. Basil was intoned by Rev. Nicolas Bjerring, the responses being sung by the choir, led by Mr. Peroir, the reader. At the conclusion of the liturgy a quartet of Russian gentlemen connected with the Lucca Opera Troupe sang a number of psalms in the Sclavonic language, which is the language of the Greek Church. During the remaining Sundays of Lent the liturgy of St. Basil will be chanted, and the gentlemen already alluded to will sing. Easter in the Greek Church will be one week later than in the other Churches, their Palm Sunday falling on the Easter Sunday of other denominations. On next Sunday Rev. Mr. Bjerring will preach, services commencing at 10:30 A. M.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE ARREST OF THE ROCHESTER INSPECTORS FOR ACCEPTING MISS ANTHONY'S VOTE—GEN. BUTLER'S OPINION.

From the Rochester Democrat, Feb. 28.

Two of the Eighth Ward inspectors of election who allowed Susan B. Anthony to vote in the last Presidential election were yesterday arrested by United States Marshal Keeney, and, refusing to pay the fines in which they were mulcted, were taken to jail. The following is a copy of the commitment:

The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the Northern District of New-York:

We command you that you take Beverly W. Jones, Edwin J. Marsh, William B. Hall, defendants, if they shall be found in your district, and that you safely keep them so that you may have their bodies before the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Northern District of New-York, to be held at Utica, in the Second district in and for the said Northern District of New-York, before the Judges of the same court on the third Tuesday, 17th day of March next, each to satisfy the United States of America in the sum of $25 imposed on each of said defendants separate fine upon conviction on indictment, and sentence by the court at the June term, 1873, for illegally registering certain persons as voters, and receiving their votes; and, also, to satisfy the further sum of $57 50, adjudged by said court against the defendants jointly; and that you, also, have then and there the writ.

Witness, Hon. Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, at Utica, in the said Northern District of New-York, the 3d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

RICHARD CROWLEY, United States Attorney.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

The officer did not find William B. Hall, and he is consequently still at liberty. Beverly W. Jones was released last evening on the payment of his fine by his father. The amount was $25, and one-third of the whole costs, which were in all $37 50. The other Inspectors will refuse to pay, as we are informed. The arrest strikes us, under all the circumstances, as an unnecessary proceeding. These young men had no intention of violating law, and their offense was a technical, not a criminal, one in the eye of common sense, if not in the eye of law. If any one was to be proceeded against, it should have been Miss Anthony. She has defied the court to collect the fine imposed on her, and yet is allowed to go unharmed. Miss Anthony is, of course, indignant at the incarceration of the inspectors, and is prepared to move heaven and earth, if not the other place, in their behalf. She has received the following letter from Gen. Butler in relation to the subject, and she has his promise to argue her case either in Congress or in the courts:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1874.

My Dear Miss Anthony:

In regard to the Inspectors of Election, I would not, if I were they, pay, but allow any process to be served, and I have no doubt the President will remit the fine if they are pressed too far. I am truly yours,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

FRENCH DOSSIERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: At the Prefecture of Police they have completed the almost herculean labor of recomposing the *dossiers judiciaires* burnt by the Commune. The word "*dossier*," employed in this sense, may be defined to mean the record of a man's life, viewed from its worst side. Not to every one is granted the unenviable distinction of being pigeon-holed in the Rue de Jérusalem, but a very small thing may confer it upon the most virtuous of citizens. The slightest infraction of police regulations suffices, however involuntary and inoffensive in a moral point of view. A jug of water is upset on a balcony and falls upon passers by; a vigilant policeman observes the incident, draws up a *procès-verbal*, and the occupant of the apartment is fined. This is the commencement of his *dossier*, and, however small the transgression, people do not like to be thus put upon the roll which includes also the most heinous offenders. You will easily imagine that the bands of Communards who held Paris against all comers for more than two months in the Spring of 1871 had the strongest reasons to desire the destruction of that class of papers. The accumulation of many years was then burned; between crimes, offenses, and infractions (contraventions) the list amounted to 4,200,000 condemnations. A great number of the persons to whom they referred are dead, but many also remain. By reference to the different tribunals throughout the country, these huge masses of manuscript have been recomposed. In Paris, as in most great cities, the proportion of the criminal classes to the bulk of the population is larger than elsewhere, and it has been estimated that the Parisian electoral body comprises 40,000 persons who have undergone condemnation of a sufficiently severe nature to justify depriving them of the franchise. In France certain grave offenses entail, upon conviction, the loss of civil rights; there are others which do not entail it, but in which the tribunal may add it as an aggravation of the punishment imposed by law. In this respect it is thought that the new Electoral law will extend the penalty of electoral incapacity to offenses which it does not now necessarily follow. This is an additional reason why it is desirable that the new law should be passed before the new lists are drawn up. If we accept the estimate that there are 40,000 men in Paris who have been found guilty by criminal tribunals, and if we bear in mind that Barodet was elected Deputy by a majority of only 35,000 over M. De Rémusat, we may arrive at some approximate idea of the importance the contemplated extension might have. It is not unfair or illiberal to assume that the dangerous classes threw their weight into the scale on the side of the Radical Ex-Mayor of Lyons. It is beyond a doubt that on the present electoral lists for Paris are to be found the names of thousands whose suppression as voters would be applauded by all honest men and good citizens, however much it might make Radicals, Socialists, and Communists howl with fury.

TRICHINA IN ILLINOIS.

A letter dated Chester, Ill., Feb. 23, and published in a St. Louis paper, contains the following: "Hogs, great and small, in the Kaskaskia Bottom, for the past nine months or more, have been severely afflicted with trichina, which has been widespread and terribly fatal—a genuine epidemic among the porkers. The fatality of the disease has, indeed, been fearful. For a time the farmers in that locality believed their hogs to be dying from cholera which, every now and then, makes its appearance among the swine kind, especially in the bottoms, supposed to be caused by miasmatic influences, but the malady now prevailing is of another type, and far more destructive. The Kaskaskia Bottom, an area of some 12,000 acres of country, early last Fall, and until Winter set in, in many localities, was strewn with dead hogs, great and small, and but few farmers having hogs left to supply the year's demand for meat. It is estimated that not less than from 10,000 to 15,000 head of hogs have died of trichina in that neighborhood within the past nine months, and though the disease has in a measure ceased its terrible ravages, it has by no means disappeared. It can scarcely be doubted but that nearly, if not quite, every hog in the region of country spoken of, is more or less affected with this loathsome disease."

THE JOURNEYMEN VARNISHERS AND POLISHERS.

A general meeting of varnishers and polishers was held at No. 35 Avenue A yesterday, when action was taken to effect a reorganization of their trades-union, with a view of being enabled to regain, with the opening of the Spring business, their former rate of wages, which, owing to the financial convulsion of Fall were reduced by an average twenty per cent. Their present average rate of wages is $15 per week, and they expect to have it raised, when the time comes, to $18 per week, at an average estimate. The meeting was organized under the presidency of Anthon Uhlinger, and the constitution and by-laws of the old union were presented, and referred to a committee for amendment. A committee to prepare a plan of permanent organization was formed, and the names of those present were enrolled as members of the Union. It is estimated that some 4,000 of this class of workers are employed in the various furniture and piano manufacturing establishments in this City.

NEW-YORK AND ITS SUBURBS

HOW THE SUBURBS ARE GROWING AT THE CITY'S EXPENSE.

THE CAUSES OF OUR LOSS IN POPULATION AND THE REMEDIES.

The Executive Committee of the West Side Association has addressed a lengthy communication to Mayor Havemeyer, which deals with the rapid transit question, reform in taxation, and points out the necessity for the diligent prosecution of the public works. The paper commences with a tabular statement, showing that the rapid growth of the City prior to 1860 in population and wealth has diminished, while the natural increase is absorbed by the bordering cities and counties. From these tables it is shown that the rate of increase in population from 1800 to 1810 was sixty per cent.; from 1810 to 1820 the rate of increase was twenty-eight per cent.; from 1820 to 1830 it was sixty-five per cent.; from 1830 to 1840 the increase was fifty-four per cent. During the next ten years it was sixty-five per cent., and from 1850 to 1860 the increase of population amounted to fifty-eight per cent., while from 1860 to 1870 the rate of increase was only sixteen per cent. The increase of population in Westchester from 1860 to 1870 is shown to have been thirty-two per cent., in Kings County sixty per cent., and in New-Jersey counties as high as sixty per cent. within the same period. These facts, the paper goes on to say, show conclusively that the rate of growth of this City, by decennial periods, has greatly fallen off since 1860, and that the rate of growth of the suburban districts has rapidly increased; that at the beginning of the century these suburban districts had together a larger population than the City; that the City gained upon them and exceeded them in 1820; exceeded them in 1830 by 46,864, in 1840 by 97,826, in 1850 by 141,288, and in 1860 by 147,174; that then this excess was lost, and in 1870 the City fell behind their aggregate by 58,324; and also that the concentration of population about the City as a great commercial, financial and social centre, is still going on, but is settling, not on this island, but in the suburban districts outside of it. While in 1870 this City had 942,292 of population, these outside districts had 1,000,616.

The comparative increase of wealth in the City and in these suburban districts is then given from 1865 to 1873, and also a statement showing the valuations of personal property in New-York for 1872 to be $306,949,422; in Westchester, for the same year, $7,695; in Kings County, $16,456,490, and in New-Jersey counties the estimated value was $85,680,000.

In this City the valuations of property have been increased, so as to keep the rate per cent. of taxation low; while in the suburban districts the valuations have been kept low to induce the people to make their residence there, while they transact business and reside for a portion of the year in this City.

The movements of business from this City across the Hudson River can be seen by an observer, without the aid of statistical tables. Railroads from across the Continent, from the North-west, the West, and the South-west, find their termination at Jersey City. There they meet the vessels from ocean to ocean. The railroad companies are making enormous constructions—piers, docks, and warehouses—to bring the ship alongside the freight car, in order to exchange the products of different continents, and escape the charges and expenses of transhipment, which have grown to be such a burden upon and obstruction to the commerce of New-York. These railroads are increasing in number, and the wharves of Jersey City are lined with steamers. These unrivaled facilities for transportation are leading to the establishment, in Jersey City and the towns in its vicinity, of factories of all sorts. They have the concentration of the same impulses that have built up so many thriving railroad towns all over the country, and of which this City has so few.

This depletion of this City, in population, wealth, and business enterprise, and enrichment of its suburbs, is due to some extent to natural causes, but mainly to the judicious policy by which the population has been attracted away from us, and to the neglect with which the interests of the City in these respects have been treated by its municipal and State administrations. Causes of this sort can readily be specified. There is rapid transit to the suburbs. By ferries and steam-boats the business portion of the city is closely connected with all the suburban regions lying along the East and the Hudson Rivers. By railroads all points in New-Jersey within twenty miles of the City Hall are reached more commodiously and speedily than the regions of the City about the Central Park; the same is true of the points accessible by railroad in Westchester and Kings Counties. This facility of transit is a controlling consideration in determining a place of residence.

After dwelling at great length upon the facilities afforded to men engaged in business in New-York to fix their residences in the suburban districts, and the low rate of taxation in these places, and referring to the various measures adopted by the State and City Governments to carry away the population from this City,—such as the remission of the whole of the rent which should accrue to the City Treasury from the Union Ferry Companies on condition that they should carry passengers to Brooklyn at certain hours in the day at a reduced rate, and the construction of the bridge across the East River, by means of which passengers can be carried from the City Hall across this bridge by steam to meet steam transit on the other side to convey them to the outskirts of Brooklyn, and thus strip New-York of its population and wealth—the paper calls attention to the increase of the City debt by the corrupt and extravagant practices of the administration recently overthrown. It is stated that there is but one way in which this large and increasing amount of annual taxes can be made less burdensome: first, by husbanding the ordinary revenues of the City, but mainly by increasing the actual value of the property subjected to taxation, not increasing the valuations on the tax-book, but increasing the actual productive value, and bringing more property under taxation; that is, raising $30,000,000 of tax on $2,000,000,000 of property, instead of raising it on $1,100,000,000 of property.

It is shown that within the past ten years one-third of a million of population and over $500,000,000 of wealth have settled in the suburbs. The high valuation imposed by the Assessors on vacant property up town and the needless delays in carrying out the improvements required to enhance the value of such property is next referred to, and then three remedial measures are proposed. The first is to secure rapid transit, the second to have money easy on mortgage, and the third to secure progress in all public works and improvements. The City can aid rapid transit either in a guarantee by the City of the interest on the bonds to be issued on the road; or by a loan from the City to the company, on the security of a first or second mortgage; by a subscription by the City to a portion of the capital stock of a company; or, by building and owning the whole road. The last way would have this merit, that the people would benefit by low fares, and not with high fares pay enormous profits to a company. For illustration, they have now cheap water and pay enormous rates for gas. It would be a sound financial policy to give aid in some way. The statistics show that for the City it would be a small outlay with large returns of income. The City could afford to do it for the great increase it would occasion in the amount of taxable property, and in the taxes it would receive. The question whether they will own the road, or aid a company upon security, is not one simply of profitable results, but one of prudence—how far it is proper for the City to undertake works of this sort, of the distribution of functions between the State and the citizen.

Taxation should be reformed, so that mortgages on real estate, once taxed, should not be again taxed as personal property. In New-Jersey mortgages in the counties near New-York are not included in personal property by law. This forethought gives them a great advantage in drawing wealth and population from us. We want for individuals some of the privileges given by law to corporations, such as the privilege of borrowing money at whatever rate of interest they agree upon, and the privilege of holding mortgages without being taxed upon them as personal property. If this injustice in taxation were remedied its practical effect would be to promote and increase investments here on mortgage; money would become abundant for such investments at low rates of interest; it would be possible to erect buildings again to advantage, and the growth of the City would be resumed. The City authorities could aid in securing such legislation. The public improvements should be pushed forward with energy and completed without delay. If there were rapid transit now, and money were easy on mortgage, the building of the City would be delayed by the slow progress made in the street improvements. These must be completed before they can be occupied with buildings. The worst thing to do for a property-owner is to make him pay for parks and boulevards, make him pay heavy assessments for street-openings and main sewers, and when the work is three-quarters done which is to fit his land for occupation to stop and let him wait indefinitely for its completion.

The City can never reap the benefit of having these vacant up-town districts built up, and thus come upon the tax-books at high values until these improvements are completed. The improvement of the Harlem River should be made, its channel should be opened, the bridges and tunnel should be constructed. It presents at Port Morris a point for commercial purposes unsurpassed. This is an improvement which would increase one hundred fold the value of property in its vicinity. The improvement of the docks and piers should be adapted to meet the present demands of commerce, and that is to bring the freight cars and the ship side by side. With the example of Chicago before them, with the shores of Jersey City in sight daily, where the great freight lines from the West are meeting the ocean steamers, the Commissioners of Docks should advance, in idea, to connect the piers by an elevated railway with the lines of transportation north of Harlem River, rather than to spend twenty years in reconstructing in iron and stone what was built in wood a century ago.

The annexation of a part of Westchester County to the City requires the immediate opening of the Harlem River. Its channel should be opened, its lines of bulk-head constructed, its bridge and tunnels be built. Its admirable harbor at Port Morris needs no expenditure. There is no place in the vicinity of the City better adapted for the site of a great business and population. It has a fine, deep, capacious harbor, open to the sea, railroad facilities to the water's edge, broad level areas for commercial purposes, and a beautiful country for residences. If these measure are let alone, and the incoming swarm of population and wealth follows the present movement toward New-Jersey, in another ten or twenty years the star of empire will have taken its westward way, and the wealth and population of this Metropolis will be upon the west side of the Hudson River. It is by accomplishing these measures with energy that New-York can hold its own, and bring within its jurisdiction $2,000,000,000 or more of property as a basis for its taxation.

A statement of the cost of the public parks and boulevards is then given, showing the amount paid by the City and that paid for by assessment on the property benefited, from which it appears that of $27,163,420 expended in this way, the City paid $13,608,624 and private property contributed $13,553,795. Other tables are given to show the valuations of property in the different wards, the rate of yearly increase in these valuations, the excess of the actual valuation over the proportionate valuations, the rate per cent. of annual taxation, and the amount of taxes received by the City in excess of valuation. It is shown that, while the outlay for the improvements referred to has been $13,608,624, the return to and including the year 1873 has been $20,152,453, so that the sum expended has been more than repaid, with interest, while the City possesses an additional permanent source of revenue of at least $4,000,000 a year.

In conclusion, the necessity for improving the upper part of the island is then dwelt upon. The real estate valuations below Fortieth street were, in 1873, $600,611,865. If the area between Fortieth street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street were settled and built up its valuation would be at least equal—making the whole $1,200,000,000. If the northern area were half settled and built up, in villa and village style, another like sum would be added, making a total of $1,800,000,000. The valuations of personal property would increase in like proportion. All the elements of the City's growth and prosperity remain in active force. Within the next ten years there will be an increase of 500,000 of population within the influence of this City. The question is, Where will they settle? If they go to New-Jersey, the supremacy of the City will be gone. If they are induced to settle within the City jurisdiction, the property subject to its taxation will be increased two and three fold.

This legitimate increase will diminish the rate of taxation, and there is no other method by which it can be accomplished. The City has this advantage over the suburbs, that it can better command the capital to make these improvements. A liberal expenditure now by the City, in carrying forward these measures of relief—to be guarded carefully in the amount and the application—will be an investment which will produce ten and twenty fold the amount of solid property, (as a basis for its taxation,) and, in the end, an annual income from taxes greater than the proposed outlay.

MR. PHELPS ON THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

We make the following extracts from the full report in the *Congressional Globe* of the speech of Mr. Phelps, on the bill to revive the franking privilege:

I shall oppose the bill introduced by the committee. I shall oppose the amendment suggested in his speech by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Tyner;) I shall oppose the substitute which will be offered at the proper time by my friend from Iowa (Mr. Kasson.) In a word, I shall oppose, with all due respect to those who differ from me in opinion, every bill, every amendment, every substitute, which proposes, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, to re-enact the franking privilege. I believe that a privilege for the few is an injustice to the many, and I, for one, shall try to give privileges to none, equal rights to all.

My opposition to this bill in the first instance, Mr. Speaker, is on the ground of that economy which we praise so much, which we practice so little. And if it is not presumptuous to criticise, let me say that in my opinion the record of this House in that regard has been singularly illogical and unsatisfactory; and when I remember that we are what my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. G. F. Hoar) so appropriately called us a few days ago in a moment of great excitement; when I remember that in his words we are a "body of intelligent statesmen," I submit, Mr. Speaker, our record is puzzling and unsatisfactory.

What is that record? We came here fresh from the people, eager to win reputation for ourselves and to save the Commonwealth. What did we do? We began to speak; you spoke, Mr. Speaker; I spoke; and every man who got the floor spoke—for what? To demonstrate to the people our willingness to sacrifice even our own salaries. We wasted ten days in talk, and when an end came, when we were all tired, when we were all hungry, when we were all sleepy, my indefatigable friend from Maine (Mr. Hale) insisted we should stay here late into the evening that he might read us a lecture on the selfish extravagance which would cut down our salaries to only $6,000 instead of $5,500—a sum which he had recommended and more than once urged us to adopt. And the father of the House, (Mr. Dawes,) rising to the height of the great subject, in a voice whose sepulchral warning yet lingers in my ear, assured us again and again that he could bide his time—he could bide his time.

I went home that night distressed that I could not look upon this matter of $500 as one of such stupendous importance. But, Sir, at the same time it entered my heart to think that under leaders so zealous the Republic could never take any detriment. But mark you, the very next morning, or the next morning but one, my friend upon my right, the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Donnan,) the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, modestly stepped to the front, and in this same House and before these same earnest economists proposed a bill—for what? To print for gratuitous distribution two hundred and fifty thousand copies of the Agricultural Report; not two hundred and fifty; not twenty-five hundred; not twenty-five thousand; but two hundred and fifty thousand copies of the Agricultural Report. How I admired the audacity of my friend from Iowa! How I pitied his fate! If there had been such protests and speeches for a poor $500, what would be the fate of a man who dared to come before this house and propose that we should throw $500,000 into the rag-bags and barber shops of the nation?

Mr. Speaker, my indefatigable friend from Maine never once took the floor upon that question; the father of the House refused utterly to prophesy, and the bill of my friend from Iowa went through almost without objection, certainly without discussion. And then day after day followed, and bill after bill was introduced, and the session began to grow old. Was there a man of us who got the floor who did not cry out for economy? Was there a man of us able to find that particular measure on which he was willing to practice it? * * * And so we got a bill before us which I say, in perfect sincerity, revives the franking privilege. I say it explicitly and boldly, this bill of the committee gives the member every right he had before except one. We cannot write our autograph letters and frank them. Wonderful restriction! We may frank documents that weigh one hundred pounds; we cannot frank a half-ounce letter. The gentlemen of the committee take from us the only privilege that is desirable and not subject to abuse. Who will write letters enough to burden the mails. Does the committee know how hard it is for members to write? Does it know how hard it is for constituents to read? The abuse lies elsewhere.

What was the abuse of the franking privilege which was complained of? Was it not the free transmission of heavy material, masses of binding and printing which we crammed into the mails of the country, to the damage and delay of the business and social correspondence of the people? And it is this heavy material that the bill proposes to frank—public documents, books, periodicals, seeds, roots, plants, scions, everything else that is worthless and heavy. The committee in preparing this bill have revived the old abuse. They have taken the poor old castaway of the Forty-second Congress; they have given him a silk hat, and have dyed his mustache. But he is the same old original Jacobs still.

What is urged in favor of this proposition? We are told that it is our bounden duty—my friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Hazelton) puts it the shortest—to provide the people with information. Now I will admit that my friend needs information; I think the people need information. But the people need other things—many more than we can supply. The people need warmth, cleanliness, virtue. But no one here comes forward and proposes a free distribution of baths, of fires, or of Bibles.

The people need something else. And just here for once the sentiment of him who dwelleth in cities and him who dwelleth on the prairies, of him who lives in the East, and of him who lives in the West, of him who lives in the North, and of him who lives in the South, agree. Here is the one great want of the country. Why, Mr. Speaker, (Mr. Monroe in the chair,) did you ever meet one of your friends who was from the noble West who did not tell you that the noble West needed money? Did you ever meet any one from the sunny South who did not tell you that the sunny South needed money? And I am willing frankly to confess, in the presence of this "collection of intelligent statesmen," that my own State of New-Jersey needs money. More; I have the best of evidence, to come nearer home, that in my own district there is scarcely a man, woman, or child who does not need money. And yet I do not propose, nor do you propose, neither does this committee propose, to distribute to your people or to my people the free bath, or the free fire, or the free Bible, or the free greenback. [Laughter.]

But, Mr. Speaker, I have concealed part of the truth. For every letter which I receive asking for the silurian period, or the crustaceous formation, or the isothermal theory, I receive two letters which prefer a different request. For every letter asking for a public document, a Patent Office report, or even an agricultural report, I get a letter politely and kindly asking the loan of $5. [Laughter.] Now, I ask if we are to furnish all our constituents with all they want—with their heat, with their information, with their cleanliness, with their virtue—must we not also furnish them with money? Yet I do not hear one single member, even if he represents a grange, who stands upon this floor to ask that, in addition to the Agricultural Report and the isothermal theory, we shall also by free distribution send $5 to each of our constituents. And yet would not the $5 help more than the Agricultural Report in our elections next Fall.

But my friend from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) is confident that the people at large want these documents. Now, Mr. Speaker, far be it from me to run against the people. I have great respect for them in view of the fact that an election occurs so soon. But let us be sure first as to what the people want. My friend from Illinois himself aided to show that the people do not want the franking privilege, and do not want the public documents at the cost of taxation. He very properly ruled out from the discussion all the disreputable members of the community. * * * But when he had covered the whole class of disreputable people who do not want the public documents, why did he stop? Ah, Mr. Speaker, there was an important omission in this catalogue which was supplied by my friend from Iowa, (Mr. Kasson.) As I read the signs of the times, a majority of the people who dwell under the protection of these United States vote the Republican ticket. They voted it two years ago; they voted it last Fall. Why did my friend from Illinois forget, until the gentleman from Iowa told him, that the Republican Party do not want the franking privilege; that the last time they had an opportunity to speak they said in words as explicit as words could make the declaration, that they would abolish the franking privilege? My friend from Illinois has overlooked or forgotten the Republican Party. Where, then, in the name of common sense, are the people who do want the franking privilege? When I pause for a reply I get it: "The grangers want it;" and inasmuch as the grangers, so far as I can judge, want everything, let us admit that they want these public documents. * * * Who would regret the fall of the Printing Bureau? Who really wants these public documents? Does it never occur to our friends that the inexorable laws of trade—those which even a fraternal Government cannot always successfully contend with—show that the people do not want them? There is no town or village in this country where a traveler cannot go to any second-hand book shop and buy any public document—whether it be the Agricultural Report, the Patent Office Report, the "crustaceous formation," or the silurian period—by paying a little more than its worth as old paper.

Evidently the demand is small, and we can easily answer it by providing a system by which reports, which contribute to the education of our people in political matters may be brought more economically within their control; sending a few copies to the public libraries, or enabling all who wish to own them to purchase them at their real cost. If we are bound, notwithstanding what I think is forcibly urged, to furnish information, do not, for pity's sake, distribute Patent Office Reports, nor give the people the Agricultural Reports. If we must tax the many to give books to the few, let us give them the spelling-book, the arithmetic, the reading-book—something that will really benefit them, which they will appreciate, which will make them better citizens, and more sure to vote the Republican ticket.

I said I opposed this measure in the interest of economy. I oppose it now in the interest of that universal justice which we all praise as we do economy, but which we refuse to practice just as we do economy. But my borrowed time allows only a question on this point. Is it fair to the people of these United States to tax them all, A, B, C, and D, all down to Z, in order that we may give a book to A? I claim this is not republican doctrine. It is wrong; and we have no business to compel fifty people to pay taxes to give a luxury to one.

THE NEW GERMAN MILITARY LAW.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of Feb. 11: The new Military law just introduced into the German Parliament is little more than a systematic codification of the existing statutes upon the subject. It was rendered desirable by the minor States having recently adopted the Prussian laws, which it appears are too many and too complicated to be easily enforced, except by practiced hands. Still, the bill must be pronounced of excessive importance. Not only are the few innovations introduced by it of considerable moment in themselves, but, what is more remarkable, the changes prepared, though not absolutely enacted, by the new law will increase the army by a good half a million. In the first place, the bill proposes to raise the pay of the rank and file by six thalers (18s.) a year, in consequence of which 1,855,000 thalers are required over and above the sum ordinarily expended on this item. Again, some 9,000,000 thalers more are asked for the maintenance of the troops, in consequence of the steady rise in the price of all commodities, while 1,550,000 thalers are to be employed for miscellaneous needs. The whole "extra" required under these circumstances will be something like 14,000,000 thalers for the ensuing year, and 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 thalers for 1876 and afterward. Though the military budget is thus brought up to 113,000,000 thalers at once, and some two or three millions more in the immediate future, it would be erroneous to regard this as the total sum to be spent on the army. An important change prepared by the bill will entail another extra, if not in 1875, then in 1876 and the following years. This is the introduction of two years' service in the line, instead of the three years as yet legally existing. The reform, it will be remembered, was in vain demanded by the Liberal Party in 1862, when its refusal led to the constitutional controversy which had such a marked influence upon the history of the kingdom; and, indeed, of the Continent. What was then denied to the Commons is now wrung from the Crown by the political necessities of the times. France being engaged in forming an army of 2,423,000 men, the German Government believe they are no longer safe with 1,301,000 men at their disposal in time of war. Preparations accordingly may be noticed in the bill for reducing the time of service by one year, and employing the money thus saved in the training of an additional 40,000 recruits, to be annually withdrawn from the avocations of civil life. I believe I am even right in saying that this momentous reform is already in course of being carried out, and that the total of recruits levied last year did not amount to a mere 130,000, as usual, but very nearly reached the goodly figure of 170,000, which is to remain the normal number in future. As the German soldier is liable to be called out for a period of twelve years, this annual extra of 40,000 men will add nearly half a million to the army, which is thus raised to a war-footing of 1,800,000 combatants and auxiliaries. The increase of the rank and file necessitates a corresponding augmentation of the officers, and it is but natural that we should already hear of three second lieutenants being in future appointed for each company, instead of two, as heretofore. Estimating the number of German second lieutenants at 14,000 in a total of 32,000 officers, this shows that there are something like 7,000 more required. Their salary, then, and that portion of the extra expenditure incurred in raising the conscription figure, which is not covered by the savings consequent upon the reduction of service, are still further items of expenditure to be anticipated in the future. It is probable that, before voting the bill, the House will insist upon receiving a guarantee for the permanent adoption of the two years' service, and that, even then, they will restrict the operation of the new law which the Government propose to enact in perpetuity to a certain number of years. But with all these concessions the Military Budget remains so formidable an item of the national expenditure that the necessity of lightening the burden is sure to influence the politics of the imperial Government before long. For the present it may suffice to add that seven of the seventeen and one-half German corps d'armée are already armed with the Mauser rifle, and that the remainder are expected to receive the new weapon within a year and a half.

M. ROUHER ON FRENCH POLITICS.

The serious dispute which has lately arisen relative to the nature of that political régime called by the present Ministry the *Septennat*, has called forth from M. Rouher, the recognized chief of the Imperialists, the following important manifesto, published on Feb. 12 in the *Ordre*, in the shape of a letter addressed to a friend, the editor of a provincial journal.

MY DEAR M. VILLA: I learn that the proceedings instituted against you for a press offense have resulted in a sentence inflicting upon you a fine of 300 francs. The jury considered that you had overstepped the recognized limits of polemics. You must neither be surprised, nor must you complain. When the Government is a strong one, and the community tranquil, juries often push indulgence in the matter of newspaper attacks too far. On the other hand, when the times are troublous and institutions weak or called in question, they show themselves uneasy and severe, sometimes to excess. That this should be so is the very nature of this kind of jurisdiction. A sense of insecurity at once disturbs and leads into error. Therefore, for the future, have more respect for the *Septennat*. Indeed, I should have advised you not to have published your article of the 18th ult. had I known that you were about to do so. This power is temporary. Circumstances, at once unforeseen and of different descriptions, may shorten its duration. Its strength is limited, almost ephemeral; but it is the interest of the Imperialist Party to support and not to oppose it, as it reserves the future and the definitive expression of the national will. Therefore that party does not hesitate to give it its assistance for every measure relating to the public order asked of the Assembly in its name. It, however, regrets to see that Marshal MacMahon is not better protected in his impartial conduct, against paltry intrigues, underhand hostility, and a bad choice of functionaries. The *Septennat* is a truce, and no party must change it, against our will, into a screen destined to hide the designs of ambition or the guilt of treason. These politics of the day embrace too restricted an horizon. It is our duty to carry our gaze and our solicitude yet further. Let us respect, let us underpin, our rudimentary and fleeting institutions; but let us still continue to search in the teachings of modern public law for what should be the definitive government of the country, and upon what basis it would be as well to establish that government to assure it both grandeur and duration in the democracy which France represents. No doubt the *plébiscites* which founded the Empire have not been abrogated by any *plébiscite* of later date; but a direct appeal to the national sovereignty is necessary to repair the disasters occasioned by the insurrection of the 4th of September. When that day comes there will be face to face but two forms of government—the republic and the empire. The intervening forms of government will never dare to challenge the verdict of the country. Then, I am convinced, the *bourgeoisie*, repenting its vagaries, and the great majority of the electors, will agree together to re-establish what the Paris rioting destroyed. Devote yourselves, therefore, even more energetically than ever, to that public work you have undertaken. You have, to enable you to fill your part well, tried talents, a political faith that cannot be shaken, and a loyalty beyond suspicion. The cause we advocate—that of an appeal to the people—has made immense strides in France, and it owes a no less considerable progress in the Department of the Puy-de-Dôme to your exertions. In your arguments never separate the interests of order from those of the democracy. The alliance of these two principles is necessary to the good management of social interests. Their separation would be but an introduction to a civil war more to be dreaded than any other. Accept, my dear sir, the assurance of my best consideration.

ROUHER.

THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA.

HIS PRESENT CONDITION—THE PROBLEM OF NEGRO EQUALITY SOLVED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874.

Substantially and practically the problem of negro equality, at least in Virginia, has been finally solved. After some years of mutual distrust and strife, the masters and their late slaves have now come to a pretty good general understanding, which if not entirely satisfactory to either party, at least insures peace and harmony between the races for the future upon all the principal matters affecting the common rights and prosperity.

In politics, it is true, the two colors, in the main, widely disagree; but, happily, they have at last agreed to this disagreement, which is a long advance upon the former state of feeling under which each side considered the other as personal enemies, pledged to reciprocal suspicion and hate by the very fact of difference in opinion. The novelty of the new relations between the two races has worn off; the unaccustomed attitude created between them by the results of the war and the action of Congress has grown familiar to both; enforced association and an inevitable community of interests have begot a fellow-feeling; each race has learned necessary forbearance and toleration for the other; the whites no longer look upon Republicanism as crime and Republicans as infamous; the negroes have discovered that even a Conservative or a Democrat is not necessarily a plotter against their rights and liberties, and that he may mean well, however mistaken; and, in short, nine years of rough rubs and joltings under reconstruction have ground down opposing angularities and shaken the old master and the new citizen into their proper places, where each will become more comfortable in the progress of events.

Politically, the negro in Virginia is a citizen, having the full elective franchise, and eligible to all offices in the State. In our General Assembly he sits beside the white man, both in the Senate and House of Delegates, as a lawgiver. He is a member of our City Council, and holds the same position in every city of the Commonwealth. He is a policeman in several of our cities, and he holds various offices of honor, profit, and trust in the counties.

Civilly, all our courts are open to him as suitor, witness, juror, and lawyer, and all laws that formerly discriminated against him have either been repealed or amended so as to afford him the same justice accorded to the white man. He bears arms and organizes and officers volunteer companies, being mustered in and commissioned by State authority and wearing the Virginia uniform. For his insane and idiotic brothers and sisters the State has established a lunatic asylum near this city; the first, if not the only one, ever founded in America for colored people exclusively.

Formerly many of the churches of every denomination appropriated the galleries to the use of the colored worshipers, but now each color has its own exclusive churches, and it is rare that either intrudes upon the other. Besides churches of their own, the negroes have preachers of their own race, and have organized associations, conferences, &c., with a colored bishop, in the Methodist denomination. The old United States Hotel, on the corner of Nineteenth and Main streets, in this city, was several years ago purchased and fitted up as a theological school for colored ministers, and is under successful operation by the name of Colver Theological Institute, Rev. Dr. Corey, Principal.

In 1870, in obedience to the behest of the new State Constitution, the General Assembly passed an act for the establishment and support of a uniform system of public free schools, and in November of that year the first schools were instituted. In his first annual report, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1871, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction reported over 700 schools in operation for colored children, with over 38,000 pupils enrolled. His next report showed a very gratifying increase in the number of schools and scholars, and now the system has been so enlarged and extended that probably there is not a colored child in the State that cannot obtain a common education at public expense. What is now needed is an increase of the free school appropriation, so that the schools may be made so numerous as to be easily accessible to all, with a law compelling the attendance of the children.

Beside the State free schools, Richmond and other cities of the State have their own systems which generously provide for the education of the colored children. Petersburg, in addition to the common grades, has a high school for advanced colored pupils, and Richmond has a fine colored Normal school for the instruction of teachers. Already many of the colored common schools have male or female colored teachers, and the number of these is steadily becoming greater. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Elizabeth City County, which receives one-third of the revenue derived from the proceeds of public land donated by Congress to Virginia to aid in promoting agricultural education is also doing a good work in the higher education of the blacks.

Colored children exhibit a wonderful aptness for learning, and I have been amazed at the public examinations to see the proficiency they exhibit in all the primary branches. But it is to be regretted that but a small per cent. of the colored pupils pursue their studies beyond reading, writing, and a little arithmetic, &c. At eleven or twelve years of age, or even earlier, their parents withdraw them from the schools, generally, and put them at some employment to assist in the support of the family. Nevertheless, an immense progress has been made, and where formerly you might search all day in Virginia without finding a negro able to read or write, now (thanks to the Freedmen's Bureau and the present free-school system) you can find few negroes who have grown up since 1865 who cannot both read and write.

There is not the slightest trouble, nor apprehension of trouble, in regard to the social relations of the two colors. As I have already said, each has its own churches and schools, and whatever little disposition there may have been at first among the negroes to push their newly-acquired rights as free and equal citizens to extremities has wholly disappeared. The negroes here have their own hotels and places of amusement. In truth, however, the negro does not care to witness any performance in which he himself cannot participate as an actor, and he would rarely go to anything but a circus, even if all the theatres and public balls were open to him. Nevertheless, the colored people have purchased the old Academy of Music on Franklin street, where they have frequent fairs, balls, &c., with an occasional performance by a local colored amateur Thespian company. This company, too, performs some of the popular comedies and farces very well, indeed. A fine hotel called the Union Hotel was erected here exclusively for the accommodation of blacks who wished first-class living; but it was soon found that it could not obtain sufficient patronage to support it.

As for travel, the greater portion of colored passengers are content to take second-class tickets, with second-class fare, on all our boats and railroads, and where one buys a first-class ticket and enters a first class car, &c., he excites little remark, and if he does not provoke ill-treatment by insolence or other bad manners, he is unmolested. Some of our roads provide first-class cars exclusively for colored persons.

There are colored Masons, Odd-fellows, Sons of Temperance, &c., besides an almost innumerable variety of other societies peculiar to the negroes themselves, bearing such names as "The Fathers of the Vineyard," "The Mothers in Israel," "The Sons of Ham," "The Brothers of the Cross," "The Daughters of Rebecca," "The Sisters of Mary," "The Young Rising Stars," "The Infant Sons and Daughters of Abraham"—or the like. Nearly all these are mutual beneficial societies, which aid their sick and bury their dead, besides having some of the features of labor unions. But I shall go more fully and particularly into an account of these associations hereafter. There are also colored co-operative stores here, and a Freedman's savings bank, which has a large sum on deposit.

In fact, the negroes have learned that social equality is not a thing to be forced, even if it be possible, under any circumstances for all men. They have found, since their freedom, that social equality is neither desirable nor possible, even among themselves, and already they have established grades and circles quite as well defined as those that exist among the whites. The colored preachers and orators now, with a few rabid exceptions, no longer demand to associate with the whites always and everywhere, willy-nilly, and they teach, on the contrary, that social relations must and will regulate themselves, and that in the long run a man, whether white or black, will be esteemed and respected, or the reverse, for the character which he establishes by his conduct. A most notable fact is that, as if by some concerted agreement, the colored Pastors of this city and elsewhere in the State are exhorting their congregations to be content with their present political status, praising the powers that be for their impartiality, and congratulating the race upon its miraculous progress from African barbarism to civilization, freedom, political equality, and all the blessings which these have brought in their train.

In short, there is no longer any real contest in Virginia between the whites and blacks. They have achieved an amicable compromise, profitable to both, and henceforward the two races and their civilization will move on, side by side, in a harmony which is secured by the ties of mutual interests.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 28.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	N. W. Con. C.		100	North-western Pf.	74
	G'd B'ds....	86	800	do..........	73¾
100	Pacific Mail......	41⅝	800	Rock Island......	106⅝
300	do......b3.	42	200	Tol. & Wabash...	49⅝
100	do......b3.	41⅞	200	do..........	49½
300	do..........	41⅞	200	do......b3.	49½
300	do..........	42	200	do..........	49⅝
500	do..........	42⅛	100	St. Paul Pf...s30.	69¾
500	Western Union..	75½	500	St. Paul..........	44
100	do..........	75⅝	100	do......s3.	44
400	do......s3.	75¼	200	do......s3.	43⅞
700	do..........	75⅛	300	do......s3.	43¾
100	do......b3.	75¼	100	do..........	43¾
100	do......s3.	75⅛	600	do......s3.	43⅝
100	do..........	75⅜	700	do..........	43½
400	do..........	75¼	200	do......s3.	43½
100	do......s3.	75¼	200	Erie..............	47¼
800	do..........	75⅝	100	St. L. & I. M..b3.	60
100	N. Y. C. & H.....	104⅝	10	do..........	61
100	do..........	104¼	200	Del., L. & W......	110
400	do..........	104⅜	50	do..........	110⅛
500	Lake Shore......	80⅝	50	do..........	110¼
2500	do..........	80½	100	do..........	109¾
100	do......b3.	80⅝	400	Ohio & Miss...b3.	31⅞
200	do..........	80⅝	200	do..........	31¾
200	Union Pacific.....	34¼	300	do......b3.	31⅝
1100	do..........	34½	800	do......s3.	31½
100	Panama..........	116⅞	200	do..........	31½
500	North-western...	56¾	100	Han. & St. Jo.....	30⅞
200	do..........	57	100	do..........	30¾
200	do..........	56¾	500	C., C. & I. C......	30½
100	do..........	56⅝	100	do..........	30¼
300	do......c.	56½	100	do..........	30½
300	do..........	56½	100	do..........	30⅝
100	do..........	56¾	100	Atlantic & Pa. Pf.	18⅜
400	do......b3.	57	100	do......b30.	18¾

MONDAY, March 2—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$674,900
Decrease in Specie	1,874,700
Increase in Greenbacks	1,764,400
Increase in Deposits	97,000
Increase in Circulation	3,800

	March 1, '73.	Feb. 21, '74.	Feb. 28, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,919,200	17,254,000	17,254,000
Total	$88,204,200	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans	286,870,100	283,230,600	282,255,700
Gold Notes	15,046,000	28,363,000	26,484,300
Greenbacks	41,461,200	60,150,600	61,915,000
Deposits	205,899,700	239,767,300	239,864,300
Circulation	27,573,100	26,771,300	26,775,000

The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits on the present Bank return is 25.80 per cent. The gain on the Greenback Average since last week, it will be noticed, is nearly equal to the falling off in Gold Notes. Both the Discount and the Deposit lines are now quite steady. The mercantile demand for Money continues comparatively moderate for the present resources and ability of the Banks, and the demand from the Brokers fell off during the week on the turn of the Stock Exchange to what may be called a *Bearish* market. The rates on call loan are 4@5 per cent., and on discounted paper 6@7 per cent., per annum.

General trade is not looking so well for the Spring season as hoped for a few weeks ago: but the Holiday of last Monday, and the bad weather early in the week, no doubt reduced the amount done in the Dry Goods and General Merchandise way. The original Import entries were large, while the amount of Goods upon which Customs were paid, and which is usually a fair index to the amount marketed, was moderate. It is often remarked of late, in reply to our inquiries of Bankers and Merchants, that the delays and uncertainties in Congress on the financial question are a serious drawback to business, as they certainly are to all new undertakings and new engagements looking to the future. We see no immediate help to this great inconvenience. There is less prospect than a week ago of decided action in either House of Congress, and the debate in the Senate is becoming somewhat acrimonious as well as sectional. It may possibly be brought to a pause this week, and some sort of decision reached on the Bill to afford a redistribution of National Bank Circulation to the South and West, but there is no prospect that this will satisfy the majority in the House of Representatives.

The Export trade shows well for the week at this port, and there is a fair account of the Cotton movement direct to Europe from the South. But the stocks in the ports continue to run up, and only a little over one-half the crop receipts to date has been marketed abroad. The following are the comparative receipts and exports:

Receipts.	Week.	Total to Date.	Exports.
1873-74	106,000	3,034,000	1,609,000
1872-73	105,000	2,716,000	1,609,000
1871-72	74,000	2,244,000	1,316,000
1870-71	127,000	2,917,000	1,848,000

The Total Crop of 1872-73 was 3,930,000 bales; that of 1871-72, 2,962,000 bales, and that of 1870-71, 4,347,000 bales.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $9,972,300, as compared with $9,394,736 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $6,458,305, as against $5,024,810 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $431,331, as against $625,486 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,024,000, comparing with $3,245,156 same week last February.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of January, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,023,169	January	$30,211,665
August	32,632,909	Feb. 7	7,929,649
September	29,772,735	Feb. 14	8,871,703
October	27,275,914	Feb. 21	9,623,667
November	20,784,951	Feb. 28	9,972,300
December	20,214,570		
Total			$228,312,925
To same date, 1873			268,871,633
Decrease since July 1			$40,558,708

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	January	$23,455,638
August	24,343,509	Feb. 4	5,672,370
September	25,799,042	Feb. 11	6,219,713
October	31,246,836	Feb. 18	4,345,950
November	28,495,882	Feb. 25	6,458,305
December	25,350,750		
Total since July 1			$206,908,500
To same date 1873			172,086,953
Increase since July 1			$34,821,547
Gold, Feb. 28, 1874			112⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 1, 1873			114⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	January	$2,000,508
August	2,198,549	Feb. 7	947,616
September	1,502,025	Feb. 14	1,149,790
October	2,107,447	Feb. 21	552,116
November	2,545,842	Feb. 28	431,331
December	2,447,271		
Total since July 1			$26,482,244
Total same date, 1873			46,326,552
Decrease since July 1			$19,844,308

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
Feb. 7	3,087,106	Feb. 7	2,191,000
Feb. 14	2,500,190	Feb. 14	532,000
Feb. 21	2,774,965	Feb. 21	393,000
Feb. 28	2,024,000	Feb. 28	*1,596,000
Total, 1874	$76,135,286	Total, 1874	$44,702,334
Total, 1873	92,290,973	Total, 1873	59,356,780

*Including $1,290,000 prepaid on March Interest on the 10-40 Loan.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		March 1, '73.
American Gold	112⅝@113@112⅝	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	121@120⅞	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	120⅜@119¾	116⅞
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	114⅜@114⅝	113⅞
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	95½@95¼	104½
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	85@85½	87
New-York Central	104⅞@104	103
Rock Island	107¼@106½	112¾
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	35@36½@34⅛	34¾
Erie	48½@47⅛	66⅝
Western Telegraph	76¾@75¼	89⅜
Pacific Mail	42⅜@41⅜@42	57¼
Lake Shore	82¼@80½	92¾
North-western Common	56⅞@57	82
Harlem	131½@130½	130
North-west Preferred	75¼@73¾	89½

The fluctuations in Gold during the week were not wide. The prevailing account in the Gold Room is *Bullish* because of the uncertain and long-delayed action in Congress. The Foreign Exchange closed lower than the previous week, and there is no early prospect of Gold shipments. The Customs demand for Gold in February, at this port, was about $10,000,000, against $13,000,000 in February last year. On Saturday the March Interest on the 10-40 Five ⅌ cents was anticipated at the Sub-Treasury to the extent of $1,290,000.

As intimated above, the Stock market is *Bearish*. The turn is equivalent to 2@2½ ⅌ cent. since Saturday week on the fancy Railroads; ¾@1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central and Rock Island, and 1½ on Western Telegraph. The decline was most decided on Friday and Saturday, and the final closing was called weak and heavy. As usual on such turns in the market, the causes of decline are assigned to everything but the caprice of the great operators. Various rumors were put afloat to the prejudice of the Union Pacific, St. Paul, and North-west Roads. The first named was to be compromised by the accession of Jay Gould to the new Direction this month; the St. Paul Dividend due to-day was said to be in doubt, while certain adverse legislation in Wisconsin was quoted as greatly damaging both to the St. Paul and North-west Road. A few days will probably silence all these stories, but in the meantime they do their work on a weak market.

For the New Year thus far the Anthracite Coal trade is 220,000 tons behind last season, or 1,911,000 against 2,131,000 tons. Last week the tonnage over all the lines was 206,000, against 217,000 same week last season.

The coupons due March 1 on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company's (Michigan) eight ⅌ cent. land grant bonds will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities for investment at current rates.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. —First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two million dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with
HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1874.

☞ CHARLES G. JUDSON, (OF SAWYER & JUDSON,) was unanimously elected a Director of this bank to fill a vacancy. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Spirits Turp., bbls	735
Brandy, (cask,) pks	125	Resin, bbls	1,786
Bees-wax, package	1	Oil-cake, pks	1,482
Cotton, bales	2,251	Pork, pks	322
Copper, cakes	152	Beef, pks	773
Dried Fruit, pks	4	Cut-meats, pks	4,159
Eggs, bbls	1,916	Lard, pks	4,635
Flour, bbls	14,882	Lard, kegs	150
Wheat, bushels	86,700	Stearine, pks	159
Corn, bushels	8,000	Butter, pks	1,283
Oats, bushels	3,600	Cheese, pks	1,852
Malt, bushels	500	Tallow, pks	230
Grass-seed, bags	329	Pea-nuts, bags	119
Beans, bbls	584	Rice, pks	24
Peas, bushels	4,000	Starch, bxs	2,000
Corn-meal, bags	120	Tobacco, hhds	275
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	313
Hops, bales	66	Whisky, bbls	929
Hides, No	2,100	Wool, bales	820
Hides, bales	956	Wine, (Cal.,) pks	265
Leather, sides	10,969		

ASHES—Pots have been in request and firm at $6 75@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and altogether nominal. Stock, 879 bbls. of all kinds, including 858 bbls. Pots and 21 bbls. Pearls.

BRICKS—Have been quoted nominally steady on a very limited business.

BEES-WAX—Yellow firm and wanted, at 32c.@33½c. with choice selections at higher prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been further advanced ½c. ⅌ lb., closing firm but quiet, in the local market, pending the receipt of later Rio telegrams. At New-Orleans, 2,500 bags Rio, by the Jane, sold at 25½c., gold. Other kinds inactive, but confidently held.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at unchanged quotations. Sales, 1,179 bales, including 392 bales to shippers, 609 bales to spinners, and 178 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been moderately active, with prices quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower, closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,500 bales, of which 6,700 bales were on last evening, and 13,800 bales to-day, with 1,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option, closing at 15 1-16c.; April, 15 17-32c.; May, 16 1-16c.; June, 16⅜c.@16 7-16c.; July, 16¾c.@16 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,251 bales, including 814 bales from Norfolk, 530 bales from Charleston, 33 bales from Baltimore, and 874 bales per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 16,486 bales....The week's exports hence have been 12,410 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 1,689,999 bales, (including 1,117,555 bales to Great Britain and 572,444 bales to the Continent,) against 1,611,796 bales same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

DYEWOODS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices, with San Domingo Logwood quoted firm at $19@$19 50, currency, on very meagre offerings, and Jamaica do. at $18 50@$19 50, gold.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in good request as a rule and quoted firm as to values. Essential Oils brisker and firmer, especially Wintergreen-oil, which closed at $5 50, currency.

FERTILIZERS—Have been attracting rather more attention at about previous prices.

FISH—There has been a good inquiry noted for most kinds, with Dry Cod quoted firm at from $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$20; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $11 50@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, but quotations show no further change of moment. The bulk of the business was in small job lots within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have been 8,200 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 60, chiefly at $6 37½@$6 40; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 70@$6 75; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 50@$6 90 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour steady, but dull; 600 bbls. sold....Of Rye Flour, 350 bbls., and of Corn-meal, 300 bbls. sold at former figures.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been decidedly more active, opening at a shade lower prices, but closing more firmly. The demand has been mainly for export; Winter quite dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 188,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 55 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, the latter rate for best Milwaukee stock; $1 48@$1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing with $1 49 freely bid, and $1 50 asked for prime; $1 45@$1 48 for inferior to choice No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 47@$1 48 for the better qualities; $1 44@$1 53 for ungraded Spring, car lots, $1 30@$1 42½ for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 50 for White Spring; and $1 53 for Canada Club, in bond....Corn has been in slack request for all purposes, closing lower and quite heavy. Sales have been reported of 48,500 bushels at 75c.@78c. for new mixed Western; 77c.@79c. for new Yellow Jersey and Western; 78c.@79c. for new White do.; 79c.@80c., chiefly at 79c. for Yellow Southern, and 85c. for strictly prime old Mixed Western, in store, or the equivalent rate, afloat....Rye sold to the extent of 4,500 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania and State, in lots, at 98c.@$1 03, from dock, track, and delivered; market unchanged....Of Barley-malt, 6,000 bushels two-rowed State were reported sold at $1 90 ⅌ bushel, 90 days' credit; market about steady. ....Of Barley, 2,000 bushels Western sold on private terms, and 1,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 78@$1 80 ⅌ bushel; market dull....Oats have been in more active request and quoted rather stronger in price, with sales reported of 79,000 bushels (part from store and to arrive) at 60½c.@62c. for Mixed Western; 61c.@63c. for inferior to prime White do.; 61c.@62c. for Black do.; 61c. for fair ordinary White State....Hay, Straw, and Seed, about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports included 19,990 bbls. Flour, 376,386 bushels Wheat, 171,172 bushels Corn, and 33,178 bushels Rye.

HARDWARE—Is selling quite readily at well-maintained rates.

HIDES—There has been a fairly active movement [illegible] ing to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 14,425 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20¼ to 21½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 780 Dry Buenos Ayres seconds, 21½ lbs., at 22c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 15,345 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22 lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,900 Dry Montevideo seconds, 20 to 28 lbs., at 22c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 7,725 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 10 to 11 lbs.; 5,690 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs.; 1,605 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs.; 4,120 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 1,300 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs.; 6,430 Dry Texas and Southern, 22 to 24 lbs.; 2,615 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lbs.; 650 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs., on private terms; 590 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., on private terms; 550 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10½c., currency. The stock in first hands was 111,900 Hides and 710 bales do., (against 98,600 Hides and 797 bales do. same time last year,) and included 51,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 19,100 Dry Montevideo, 12,000 Dry Rio Grande, 3,400 Dry Central American, 800 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,200 Dry Port au Platte, 10,400 Dry Mexican, 7,500 Dry Texas and Southern, 800 Dry and Dry-salted Maracaibo, 3,600 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 1,500 Wet-salted Western, 500 bales Calcutta Cow, 160 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Quiet but unchanged in price; 121 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 71c.@74c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been dull at former figures, with common Fence and Sheathing 10d. and 60d.; quoted generally at $4; 8d. and 9d., $4 25@$4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 50@$4 75; 4d. and 5d., $4 75@$5; 3d. and 4d., Light, $5 50@$5 75; 3d., Fine, $6 50; 2d., $7@$7 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25@$4 50; Finishing, $4 75@$6 25; Clinch, $5 50@$6 50, ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, with sales reported of only 300 bbls. Strained at $2 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., and 150 bbls. No. 2 on private terms....Tar dull, but unchanged in price....Spirits Turpentine very slow of sale, though available in full lots at 48c.@48½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 50 bbls., in lots, at 48½c.@49c., and 100 bbls., buyer March, at 50c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in very moderate demand with Western quoted at $14 50, currency, ⅌ ton. The week's receipts have been 2,986 pks.; exports, 6,353 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted about 7½c. for bulk lots, early delivery, but dull....Refined inactive, with sales reported since our last of 8,000 bbls., early delivery, at 15½c....Refined, at Philadelphia, dull at 14½c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21c.@21½c. on a restricted trade....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in limited demand at lower and irregular prices; sales for early delivery confined to small lots of new Western Mess at $15 62½; 200 bbls. uninspected do. at $15; and 40 bbls. extra prime at $13 50. And for forward delivery, 750 bbls. new Western Mess, May options, at $15 62½@$15 70 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in good request on the advanced basis of 7¾c.@8c. for City, and 6⅞c.@7¼c. for Western; offerings very moderate....Cut Meats steady, but quiet; sales include 145 bxs. Short Cut Hams, 18 lbs., at 9⅞c.@10c., chiefly at 9⅞c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9⅜c.; and sundry lots of City bulk stock at unchanged figures....Bacon held more firmly, but not active; sales 500 bxs. Long Clear at 8⅜c.@8½c.; 400 bxs. Short Clear at 8½c.@8⅝c.; and 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 8½c....Lard has been in moderately active request at rather firmer rates; sales for early delivery embrace 775 tcs. Western Steam, fair to choice, at 9c.@9¼c., closing with prime quoted at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9½c.; 225 tcs. City Steam at 9⅛c., and small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 9½c.@9⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,750 tcs., March options, at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c.; 2,500 tcs., April, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 500 tcs., May, at 9 9-16c., and 500 tcs., June, at 9⅝c....Beef firm, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales, 180 bbls., within the previous range, and 250 tcs. Philadelphia at $27....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,104 pks. Pork, 827 pks. Beef, 11,317 bxs. Bacon, 12,622 pks. Lard, 25 pks. Butter, and 9,251 bxs. Cheese.

SEEDS—Clover quiet at 9¼c. for prime Western; 160 bags sold. Also equal to about 10 tons choice State at 10⅜c. ⅌ lb. Timothy as last quoted. Calcutta Linseed offered sparingly in the local market, and quoted at $2 67½@$2 70, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs. A sale of 2,000 bags at Boston was made at $2 60, gold, cash. Rough Flax quoted up to $2 50@$2 65, on limited offerings, and a fair inquiry.

SKINS—Deer quoted steady, but inactive; receipts, 77 bales; sales, 8,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Payta, within the previous range. Goat firm, with a moderate inquiry noted; receipts, 1,153 bales; sales, 150 bales Mexican and 50 bales Curacoa on private terms.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, with Castile quoted firm at 9⅛c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been held with firmness, with a fair inquiry for job lots, with Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 15@$1 20; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves at 50c.; East India Pepper at 22¼c.@22½c.; White Pepper, at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c., ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady, as in our last, on a moderate business. Sales, 309 hhds. common to fully prime new crop refining Cuba, within the range of 7¼c.@8c.; 582 boxes new crop Centrifugal at 8½c.; 1,232 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 6⅞c.@7¼c., and last evening, 250 hhds. fair to prime refining new crop Cuba at 7½c.@7⅞c. ⅌ lb....Refined firm and in fair request.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 162,000 lbs. common to about prime at 7¼c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.; market about steady....Of Stearine, 250 tcs. sold at 9c.@9¼c. for fair to prime, part to arrive; market essentially unchanged....The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,306 hhds.

TEAS—Dull at old figures; sales, 700 half-chests Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Declined at 96c.; sales, 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights, with grain rates by sail for Liverpool quoted lower, on increased and more urgent offerings of accommodation for early shipment; but otherwise, without material change. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale. Some inquiry has been noted for vessels, for the Petroleum and grain trade, but otherwise, the market has been comparatively dull. Rates have not varied much....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; and 24,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ⅌ 56 lbs.; and by steam, 1,400 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6 d. ⅌ bbl.; 150 bags Clover Seed, and 100 pkgs. Fruit on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, reported thence, 1,600 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 52,500 bushels Wheat at 12d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl; 5,400 Hides, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 45s.; 600 tons Provisions at 50s.; 225 tons Oil-cake at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also, a ship, 1,439 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at about 80s. And a British bark, 646 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, on private terms....For London, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d. ⅌ bushel, 30 tons White Wood at 50s. Also, a British bark, 860 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a Norwegian bark, 500 tons, hence with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., 8,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.@11¾d. ⅌ bushel, and 500 bxs. Bacon, at 50s. ⅌ ton. ....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 159 tons, hence with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum products, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 100 bxs. Bacon, at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Continental ports, direct, a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, 354 tons, hence with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 7s. 10½d. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, by sail, 50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 52s. 6d.; 1,000 cases Tobacco at 30s.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; and 800 tons Measurement Goods at 35s.; and by steam, 450 bales Cotton, 7,000 bushels Rye, 175 bxs. Bacon, 1,100 pks. Tobacco, and 1,250 pks. Merchandise at current rates. Also the ship N. B. Palmer, 1,124 tons, (lately purchased on foreign account, as already reported,) placed on the berth for general cargo....For Hamburg, by steam, 70 pks. Castings at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For Bordeaux, a French bark, 381 tons, hence with a full cargo of Tobacco, on private terms.... For Trieste, an Italian brig, 451 tons, hence with general cargo, on the basis of 50s. for Provisions....For St. Lucia, an American schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 70c. ⅌ bbl....For Barbadoes, an American schooner, 314 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 55c., and an American brig, 338 tons, with do., from do., at 62c., with option of Port Spain, at 67c. ⅌ bbl....For Laguayra, a brig, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $3,200, gold, net....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 173 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $2,400, gold....For Sagua, and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 404 tons, at $6 75 and $4 37½....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Brunswick, and another, with do., from Savannah, at $7 50. ....For New-York and orders, a schooner, with Lumber, from Florida, at $11 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—There has been a fair demand for Wool the past week, the sales of foreign and domestic aggregating about 1,750,000 lbs., and the prices are firm, and continue to be well sustained for all kinds, with a slight improvement in fine Fleeces. No straight lots of Double Extra Ohio or Pennsylvania are offering under 57c., and but a very small stock of this description is to be had at any price. In California Wool there has been rather more doing, but prices remain without improvement, and Fall Wool is more difficult to place than ever at a satisfactory price. The sales of Free Fall have been from 25c.@30c. ⅌ lb., but the latter price is obtainable only for very choice lots. Combing Fleeces remain quite steady and firm, and desirable lots of Superfine and Extra Pulled have been in fair demand at full previous prices. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, common to pick-lock, at 50c.@64c.; Michigan Fleece, 50c.@54c.; Western Wisconsin, New-York, and New-Hampshire, 44c.@52½c. Combing and delaine, 55c.@60c.; Unwashed and unmerchantable, 20c.@45c.; Noils, 32c.@50c.; Tub, 47c.@58c.; Scoured, 47½c.@81 10; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 36c.@59c.; Fall California, 19c.@30c.; Spring California, 28c.@36c.; Oregon, 38½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened dull, but closed active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 18; No. 2 Spring, $1 16½ cash, $1 16⅝ March, $1 19⅛ April; No. 3 Spring, $1 12; Rejected, $1 07. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 57¼c. cash, 57⅝c. March, 58⅝c. bid April, 62⅛c. May; New No. 2 Mixed, 52¼c.; Rejected, Old, 53c.@53¼c.; New, 51c.@51½c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 42¼c.@42⅜c. cash, 43¼c.@43⅜c. April. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 fresh at 85c.@85½c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 59@$1 60; No. 3 Spring at $1 41@$1 45. Pork steady; Mess, $16 80@$16 85 cash or March, $14 20 April. Lard steady at $8 55 cash or March, $8 75 April. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced ⅛c.; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅞c., loose, spot. Bacon unchanged and steady. Whisky firm at 93c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet and weak; business small; buyers demand a reduction. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track; 59c. for Regular; 58⅞c.@59c. March, 61¾c. April, 64c. May. Oats dull and unsettled at 45½c. for No. 2, at east side, on track; 47c. in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 77@$1 80 for No. 2 Spring. Rye higher at 92½c.@95c. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork quiet; sales of jobbing and order lots at $14 75@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats dull; sales of Shoulders, to arrive, at 5¼c.; up-country, 5¼c. March; Clear Sides, 7½c. spot and April. Bacon dull; only an order trade. Lard nominal. Live Hogs steady at $4 65@$4 80 for shipping; $5@$5 25 for packing; $5 30@$5 50 for Extra. Cattle firmer at $2 75@$3 50 for Cows and Heifers; $2 50@$3 50 for common to fair Butchers; $4 25@$5 75 for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Flour dull; Baltimore high grades declined 25c. Wheat quiet and steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 70; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@$1 60. Corn firmer; Southern White, 70c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 68c.@72c.; Mixed Western, 78c. Oats dull and heavy; Southern, 56c@58c.; Western, 55c.@57c. Rye dull at 90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee firmer; good to prime Rio cargoes, 23½c.@25½c. Whisky dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8; High Grades, $8 25@$10. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 75; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye steady; State at 96c. Corn dull; Yellow, [illegible]; Oats dull; White, 57c.@58c.; Mixed [illegible] [illegible] 7¾c. Molasses—Cuba, 35c.; New-Orleans, 71c.@77c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 14½c. on the spot, 14¾c.@15½c. March; Crude, 11¼c.@11½c. Whisky declining; Western, in iron, 98c.; sales, 1,000 bbls. on private terms.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,800 bbls. Flour, 20,006 bushels Wheat, 25,600 bushels Corn, 39,900 bushels Oats, 4,450 bushels Barley, 600 bushels Peas. Rail Exports—18,000 bushels Wheat, 24,400 bushels Corn, 39,200 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50; small lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring held at $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels new, on the track, at 70c.; old held at 74c.@75c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 52c. Barley dull; sales strictly private, quoted at $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 15; Western, $1 90@$2. The balance of the market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, and nominally $1 38@$1 40. Corn dull at 58c.@62c. Oats dull at 45c.@52c. Rye steady at $1 01@$1 02 for No. 2. Barley firm and scarce. Butter scarce, firmer, and higher at 40c.@42c. for choice. Pork steady at $14 50. Lard quiet and steady at 8½c. for Steam; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Shoulders, spot; 7c. buyer six months hence; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c., spot; 9c. buyer six months hence; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Bacon easier at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs dull; quality inferior; sales of light at $5@$5 25; heavy, $5 90@$6; receipts, 880; shipments, 1,200. Whisky quiet and steady at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 60@$6 25. Wheat strong at $1 25 for No. 1; $1 20½ for No. 2; April, $1 22½; May, $1 27. Oats steady at 42c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 56c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. for No. 1. Barley quiet at $1 60. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $13 80@$14. Hams in Pickle firm at 9¾c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5c., loose; Boxed Middles, 7¼c.@7¾c. Lard firm at 8¾c. for Kettle; 18½c. for Steam. Dressed Hogs nominally $6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour and 81,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 28—Evening.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales in car lots, White Canada, $1 75; Red Winter State at $1 70. Corn dull; sales four cars at 78c.@79c. Oats quiet; sales one car State at 53c., on the track. Barley inactive. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights; Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Sugar dull; common, 6c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7½c.; prime to strictly prime, 8c.@8⅛c. Whisky dull; Louisiana, 97c.; Cincinnati, $1 01. Corn-meal dull at $3 25. Other articles unchanged. The *Price Current* gives the following statement: Stock on hand to-day, 61,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bbls. Pork, 3,200 kegs Lard, 2,200 cks. do., 675 cks. Bacon, 456 cks. Clear Sides, 643 cks. Clear Rib, 771 tcs. Sugar-cured Hams, 54 tcs. plain do., 575 cks. Dry-salt Meats. Gold, 112⅝. Exchange—New-York Sight Drafts, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium. Sterling, $5 44½@$5 50.

TOLEDO, Feb. 28.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 59½ for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 46 for Amber Michigan, cash and March; April, $1 50; May, $1 54; No. 2 Red, March, $1 41½. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, cash and March, 64c.; May, 68c.; June, 68½c.; new, 60¾c.; Low Mixed new, 60c.; no grade new, 57½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 46½c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 30@$6. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 50. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat and 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn 70c.@72c. Oats, 58c.@65c. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess Pork, $14 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c., all loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierces, 9¼c.; kegs, 9¾c. Whisky lower at 91½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 465; market inactive; prices nominally unchanged; shipments, 2,666. Hogs—Receipts, 7,672; market dull and inactive; inferior to choice sold at $4 25@$5 65, closing weak and the pens well filled with unsold stock; shipments, 8,574. Sheep—Receipts, 538; market active and firm for good to choice at $5 50@$6, with a lot averaging 120 lbs. at $7.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Wheat easy; nothing to report. Rye steady at 95c. Oats more active; sales of four cars at 59c. for Western Mixed; 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed State at Susquehanna Depot and Central Elevator. Corn dull. Barley and Malt quiet.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—Grain dull and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn firm. Oats firm. Petroleum unchanged and dull; standard White, 12¾c.@13c.; State Test, 16½c.@17c., all in car lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44½c. Resin steady at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard. Tar steady at $2 30.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn steady at 77c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal. Lard and Bacon—Unfavorable weather checks outdoor trade.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,885 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,076 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 60,970 bales; exports, coastwise, 680 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 7,304 bales; gross, 8,276 bales; exports to France, 3,708 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 329,776 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 28.—Cotton active; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,623 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,121 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 108,765 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 784 bales; exports, coastwise, 99 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 56,839 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,523 bales; exports to the Continent, 11,013 bales; sales, 641 bales; stock, 87,928 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 28—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¾; do. Preferred, 67½.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 43⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £47,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary deliverable April and May, at 7 11-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middlings shipped March and April, at 7¾d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork 62s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for New Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do. shipped March and April at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, Feb. 28—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 9d.@35s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Sugar—Prices higher, with a speculative demand; Nos. 10 to 12, D. S, 14@16 reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, D. S, 19@21 reals; Molasses Sugar, 10¼@11¼ reals; Muscavada Sugar—Fair to good refining, 11½@12½ reals; grocery grades, 15½@16½ reals. Molasses firm. Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 148,000 bxs., 45,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 55,000 bxs., 16,000 hhds. Exported during the week 28,000 bxs., 6,800 hhds., including 8,900 bxs. and 4,600 hhds. to the United States. Butter firm; superior American at 73c.@75c. ⅌ quintal. Bacon weak. Flour in fair demand at $24 50@$27. Hams—American Sugar-cured active at $33 50@$34 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, weak at $25¼@$25¾ ⅌ quintal; in tins firm. Potatoes flat at $6 50@$7. Tallow in fair demand at $21 50@$21 75. Wax firm. Honey firm. Onions nominal. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil firm at 6@6⅛ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads firm at $6 50. Lumber nominal. Shooks nominal; box, 18@19 reals. Sugar Hogsheads, 48 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 30 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved dull at $75@$90 ⅌ M. Freights firm. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States 60 days, currency, 75@76 premium; short sight, 78@79 premium; 60 days, gold, 95@96 premium; short sight, 98@99 premium; on London, 119@120 premium; on Paris, 93@94 premium.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LONDON PANTECHNICON.

The following account of the great fire in Belgravia appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Feb. 14: "The Pantechnicon, in Motcomb street, Belgrave square, a large building occupying about two acres of ground, and used as a repository for furniture and all kinds of goods, has been destroyed by fire, together with its valuable contents. The fire broke out about 4:30 P. M., and spread so rapidly that in a very short time all hope was lost of saving any large proportion of the property. Before long about twenty steam and manual engines and nearly 200 men, under the direction of Capt. Shaw, were on the spot and ready for work, and a strong detachment of the Life Guards were sent to the spot. A party of Foot Guards were also marched up from Chelsea Barracks, and by the exertions of the soldiers and police a considerable quantity of property, including about 100 carriages, was saved. From 6 o'clock until long past midnight the fire raged with great fury, and the efforts of the firemen, assisted by the Salvage Corps and by the soldiers, were mainly directed to prevent it spreading to the adjacent buildings. In this they were only partially successful, for many of the houses in Moncomb street and Lowndes street were much damaged. A large number of valuable horses were rescued early in the evening from the stables in Kinnerton street, and the inhabitants of the houses surrounding the main building were busy all night in removing their furniture and valuables, for the destruction of their premises seemed imminent. About 7 o'clock the roof of the Pantechnicon fell with a great crash, and the flames, being carried in a north-westerly direction by a strong wind, caught what was then the only existing wing of the building. This also was soon burnt out, and by 1:30 o'clock this morning all danger of the fire spreading was over.

The fire was visible for many miles round, and it required a large staff of police to keep back the crowd that quickly assembled. The Count and Countess of Paris drove over from Claridge's Hotel to the French Embassy, Albert Gate House, and watched the progress of the fire from the top of the house. The Duke of Cambridge was at an early hour one of the spectators, and Capt. Shaw, in his direction of affairs, was aided by Col. Hogg, M. P., Chairman of the Board of Works. No estimate can at present be formed of the value of the property destroyed. The pictures of Sir Richard Wallace, M. P., which were deposited in the building, are supposed to have been worth £150,000; those of Mr. [illegible] worth £200,000, and he would have [illegible] lately taken away from the repository other pictures worth many thousands; Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, M. P., had pictures in the repository valued at £200,000, many being portraits painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Many well-known valuable paintings, by Turner and other masters, are mentioned as having been destroyed. In other parts of the building some hundreds of carriages and pianos were housed, together with furniture of every conceivable kind, and belonging to a great many different families. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire. It is stated that there was no fireman on the premises, and had the fire broken out in the dead of the night, therefore, the consequences might have been even more disastrous than they have been. A few accidents occurred during the evening. A fireman was injured by the fall of a wall, and two or three by the explosion of steam and the fall of a staircase. A trooper of the Life Guards also had his leg broken by some bricks falling on him.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1827, McGregor vs. Boyle; 991, McMaster vs. Green et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 729, Herder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 807, Bunceke et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1301, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Sedgwick, Van Vorst, and Speir, JJ.—1, Cook et al. vs. Starkweather et al.; 2, Weins vs. O'Brien; 3, Duncan vs. Berlin; 4, Robertson vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 5, Strum vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 6, Smith vs. Smith; 6, Newfield vs. Opperman; 8, Goodman vs. Martinett; 9, Burnet vs. Shaw; 10, Ryan vs. Thompson; 11, Allen vs. Reynolds et al.; 12, Strobe vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; 13, Funk vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company; 14, Funk vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company; 15, Strum vs. Williams; 16, Ham vs. The Mayor et al.; 17, Kincaid vs. Dwinelle; 18, Powers vs. Powers, Administrator; 19, Field vs. Leavitt et al.; 20, Miner vs. Mayor, &c.; 21, Grant vs. Gregory; 22, Reed et al. vs. Studwell et al.; 23, Courtney vs. Baker; 24, Miles vs. Brown; 25, Color Printing Attachment Company vs. Brown; 26, Bush vs. Field et al.; 27, Strong vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; 28, Adams vs. Mills; 29, Ronalds vs. Mechanics' National Bank; 30, Eten vs. Luyster et al.; 31, Smith vs. Fellows.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebe vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 159, Martin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 741, Boschez vs. Frank et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1588, Bolton vs. Baxter; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 840, Homer et al. vs. Aborn; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 848, L. S. P. S. Co. vs. Stewart et al.; 832, Townard et al. vs. Adams; 1050, Meredith et al. vs. The C. D. and V. B. Co.; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild; 880, Jakob vs. Letanne et al.; 780, Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.; 472, Hilsonbeck et al. vs. Gonser; 392, Mierson vs. Hope; 830, Am. Med. Co. vs. Kessler; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 898, Whiting Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Preference—3934, O'Neil vs. Mayor; Preference—3988, Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; Preference—3998—Oberle vs. The Mayor; 2120, Benezow vs. Richards; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; Preference—3234, Jones vs. Kelly; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 1411, Patterson vs. Brennan; 1783, Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM, Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—1987, Sutherland vs. Comstock; 3344, Decker, Jr., vs. Austin, et al.; 3346, Cumer vs. Hardman; 4240, Little vs. Quimby; 3242, Keiser vs. Hemmes; 3212, Bemak vs. Lyons et al.; 4611, Semonds' Manufacturing Company vs. Wetherbee; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 1638, Wesson vs. Hartog et al.; 3291, Johns vs. Dodd; 3258, Lloyd vs. Marsh, Jr.; 1290, Udall vs. Schanck; 3126, Wiggins vs. Jones; 3173, Bornemann et al. vs. Knowles; 4261, Theler vs. Hewitt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—4129, Keeler et al. vs. Smith et al.; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 3289, Somborn et al. vs. Friebertshauser; 3279, Schmitt vs. Kohn; 3309, Cole et al. vs. Bloss et al.; 3311, O'Neill vs. Cleveland; 3275, Jockum et al. vs. Hupfel; 3281, Ripinski vs. Reagles; 3321, O'Rorke et al. vs. Cassin; 2982, Morgan vs. Geoghan; 3245, McLoughlin et al. vs. Gleason; 4316, Blum, Jr., vs. O'Sullivan; 2927, Benkeser vs. Benkeser; 4419, Willard vs. Lambert; 3328, McGinnis vs. Samelson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM — Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3948, Merrill vs. Laugh; 4448, Hawkins et al. vs. Cleary et al.; 4185, Sommers vs. Coulter; 4374, Richardson et al. vs. Bussing; 4059, Fairchilds vs. Reeve et al.; 1652, The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waite; 4363, Jones et al. vs. Beers; 4436, Bell et al. vs. Sampson, Jr.; 4145, The Keyser Stove Works vs. Keyes et al.; 3087, Vanderburgh et al. vs. Conyngham et al.; 3163, Nickloy vs. Hazlett et al.; 4121, Simon vs. Waring; 3177, Ossenheimer vs. Ohrt et al.; 4411, Noll vs. Fox; 3665, Bowland vs. Shugg et al.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by McAdam, J. —Demurrer—1, La Branche, vs. Crandall; 2, Lawrence vs. Shields.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, C. J.—Thomas Moore, alias Caleb Gunnion, burglary; Thomas Brennan, John Mullen, Louisa King, robbery; Edward Smith, robbery; Patrick Sullivan, felonious assault and battery; Alexander Farrell, felonious assault and battery; John Reilley, burglary and receiving stolen goods; John Danner, grand larceny; Sarah Brasier, grand larceny; Ludwig F. Muns, petit larceny; Victoria Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, James H. Blood, libel; Henry Williams, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—1, James C. King, homicide.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Driggs vs. Smith; motion to punish defendant for contempt denied, with $10 costs; supplementary proceedings dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

McNamara vs. Green; motion denied with costs.

By Judge Barrett.

Civillier vs. Drake; Quick vs. Winship; memoranda. Goddard vs. Hurlbut; judgment granted.

In the matter of the petition of E. H. Gilbert; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church vs. The Oliver Street Baptist Church; motion denied.

Paine vs. Codling; motion granted.

Newbury vs. Schenck; The Germania Bank vs. Killian; order granted.

In the matter, &c., Simpson; prisoner discharged.

Crane vs. Sonneborn; Laws vs. Gibson; references ordered.

Popham vs. Wilcox; case ordered filed.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Bond vs. McNiff et al.; judgment declaring the rights and interests of the parties.

Cassidy et al. vs. Begeden; judgment for defendant as to so much of the cause of action as demand, a reformation of the contract. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell, Judges Freedman and Speir.

Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion for reargument of appeal denied with costs. Monell, C. J.

Spyer et al. vs. Fisher; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Monell, C. J.

Reading vs. Gray; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Monell, C. J.

Poole et al. vs. Kermitt et al.; verdict set aside, judgment made absolute for defendants, with costs. Monell, C. J.

Boekler vs. Hardenburg, impleaded; the judgment and order are affirmed, with costs. Monell, C. J.

Peffeir vs. Baxter, &c.; new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Monell, C. J.

Arnold et al. vs. Keyes; judgment affirmed, with costs. Freedman, J.

Hooper vs. DeLong et al.; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and new trial ordered; costs to appellant, to abide result. Freedman, J.

Roberts vs. Johnson et al.; judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Haight vs. Moore et al.; portion of judgment appealed from reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to appellant, to abide event. (See opinion.) Freedman, J.

Allen et al. vs. Fourth National Bank; exceptions of defendant sustained, verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to defendant, to abide event. Freedman, J.

Roberts vs. White et al.; order affirmed, with costs. Spier, J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Fitts & Austin, grocers, No. 109 Reade st.; Hazen, Whitney & Co., silks, No. 392 Broadway, &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, AN ACTIVE INTEREST in an established business showing good profits; has command of cash capital of $20,000, on which he will invest in a business offering proper inducements. Address, stating character of enterprise, R. L. H., Box No. 4,806 New-York Post Office.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $20,000 over all expenses.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,187, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE Confectionery, long established and now doing a profitable trade; half interest to competent party with $10,000 to $15,000, to increase business.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

BEST PART OF 6TH AV.—A FIRST-CLASS stationery (five years' established) trade; is easily conducted and profitable; price, $3,000. Apply at MITCHELL'S, No. 77 Cedar st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE (VRAI CORDON bleu), pouvant fournir les meilleurs récommendations, désire se placer dans une famille Americaine. S'Adresser à Mme. Golard & Co., Bureau Français, No. 525 6th av.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1874, ON the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad will be paid, on presentation of the bonds with the coupons attached, at the office of the company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, on and after March 2. None of the coupons will be paid unless the bonds are presented, for the reason that counterfeits are in circulation.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due in the City of Mobile March 1 on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after 2d idem at the office of the company in Mobile, or at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York, where will also be paid the interest due March 1 on the Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the same company.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo. ADAMS EARL, President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds upon the Southern Central Railroad, which will become due on the 1st day of March, will be paid at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
C. L. RICH, Treasurer of the S. C. R. R.
FEB. 26, 1874.

COUPON NOTICE.—FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY, of Michigan.—The March Coupons on the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made.* The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the* best ever placed in any Organs. *They are produced by an* extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.
WATERS' New Scale PIANOS
have great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* best Pianos made. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* 6 years. Prices extremely low *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in* every City *and* County *in the* United States *and* Canada. A large discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at H. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square. (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Isaac Goldstein and Henry Goldstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, JR., FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James R. Clark, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 24th day of February, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor for petitioner, No. 229 Broadway, New-York. mh2-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, AMOS M. LYON, and CHARLES A. JOHNSON, bankrupts.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of Charles M. Nichols, of the City of Brooklyn, Amos M. Lyon, of the City of New-York, and Charles A. Johnson, of Plainfield, in the State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1874.
HERMAN COTTRELL, Assignee,
No. 21 Park row, Room No. 28, New-York City.
mh2-law3wM

NO. 4,567.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LANDECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Landecker, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874. SAMSON LEWY, Assignee,
f23-law3wM* No. 189 Church street, New-York City

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., Feb. 28, 1874.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held at the office this day, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

This board having been notified of the recent decease of George Kitching, Esq., who for the last eighteen years has been a Director of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, at this special meeting convened for the purpose determine to place on its records the following minute:

During his connection with this company Mr. Kitching has always been found a faithful and efficient Director, of strict integrity, and ever alive to the true interests of the company. In his decease we mourn the loss of an honorable and high-minded associate and a Christian gentleman.

His bereaved family in this hour of affliction have our profound sympathy.

This board will pay the last token of respect to the deceased member by attending his funeral services in a body.

The Secretary is directed to have this minute engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a copy thereof published in the Brooklyn Times and [illegible] New-York Times. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippitt, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles E. Walker and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or hath acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including, and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balances, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.
ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.
JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

ART SALE
AT NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

We have now on exhibition and for sale a very choice collection of about fifty superior landscapes and figure paintings, selected from leading artists of the English schools by a gentleman for his own gallery. Also some fifty high-class pictures of the Continental schools, among which are elegant examples from

Charles Hui,	Felix Zeim,	W. Verschuur,
Muschamp,	Dupree,	Col,
Verboeckhoven,	Diaz,	Rosterse,
Rolf,	Kuwasseg,	Schaefels,
Koek Koek,	Damschroeder,	Lanfant De Metz,
	and others.	

Also some charming specimens from our own favorite City artists, viz.:

J. F. Cropsey,	S. R. Gifford,	Hart,
Beard,	Pope,	Bierstadt,
Eastman Johnson,	Kensett,	Sonntag,
Casilear,	De Haas,	Young,
Coleman,	Bellows,	&c.

The above are fresh and valuable paintings, fully guaranteed, none of which have been copied or chromoed.

They will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3d and 4th of March, commencing each day at 12 o'clock. ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE,
AT AUCTION,
of the entire stock of GAS-FIXTURES, MACHINERY, and TOOLS of the late firm of John Herten,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 3, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 10 o'clock each day.

The stock consists of CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES in great variety; glass, bronze, and gilt unmanufactured stock; gas-fittings, machinery, tools, lathes, steam-engine and boiler, steam-pump, and other machinery.

Also, store fixtures and furniture.

Catalogues can be obtained at No. 620 Broadway; or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Receiver.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.
AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash; twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer. Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Houseauction branch, Nos. 19 to 23 12th st.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.
The furniture, fixtures, partitions, cylinder desks, revolving chairs, oil-cloths, carpets, wardrobes, book cases, &c., formerly belonging to the firm of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
at No. 2 Nassau st.,
on MONDAY, March 2, 1874,
at 10:30 o'clock.
By ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 2, at 11:30 o'clock, with a [illegible] fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, [illegible] dense; can be seen on Pier No. 13 East River. At 12 o'clock, within store, 1,800 cases Valencia [illegible] landing ex steam-ship Elysia. Can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c. B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. [illegible] Send for book. [illegible] ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DEBORAH—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—LECTURE by Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins—"Unity of Plan in the Animal Frame."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Charles Kingsley—"The First Discoverers of America."

LYRIC HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. Felix Adler—"The Triumph of Mohammed."

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room*, TIMES *Office.*

We hope that the Committee on Street-cleaning will call as a witness Mr. JOHN W. AMBROSE, who is, perhaps, the most valuable expert in regard to the subject to be found in the City. We suggest this, though we have no doubt that the committee, in the thoroughness of its preparation, have not overlooked it. Mr. AMBROSE was connected with the Street-cleaning Department for many years, and his practical knowledge of the subject, derived from actual experience, is unsurpassed. He is also a man of capacity, who has devoted a good deal of thought to these matters, and whose conclusions and opinions on the subject are derived from intelligent consideration and observation. Great value should be attached to his opinions, both as to the defects of the present management, and as to the proper method in which the cleaning should be conducted.

A committee of the South Carolina Legislature has published a memorial to Congress, in which some of the statements of the Tax-payers' Convention, in relation to the financial condition of the State, are declared to be either wholly untrue, or gross exaggerations. The committee, however, admit that the expenses of the State Government, being $618,231 in 1860, were $1,184,876, or nearly double, in 1873. They also admit that the debt of the State has been increased since 1868, under Republican rule, from $5,000,000 to $16,000,000, but they assert that $6,000,000 has been declared by the present Legislature to have been illegally created. There can be no question that the management of affairs in South Carolina has been corrupt and reckless; but for reasons we have heretofore stated, the Democrats are more to blame in the matter than the negroes. The existence of evils is frankly admitted by this committee, and it is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, that the promise is made for the Legislature that everything possible shall be done to correct them. The great strife in South Carolina now should be to be foremost in the work of reform. In a contest of this kind, it may be safely assumed that the Republicans will be successful now that they have been awakened to the necessity for exertion.

Some facts of great importance to our citizens are concisely presented in the communication of the West Side Association to the Mayor, which we publish this morning. That the rate of growth of the City of New-York during the last decennial period was only sixteen per cent., while that of Westchester was thirty-two, and of Kings and the neighboring counties of New-Jersey sixty per cent., is a fact not now for the first time known, but which has failed to receive the attention it deserves. The causes of this stoppage of growth of the City are in the main correctly stated by the association, for they have often been commented upon, and most of the remedies suggested are such as we have often urged. But when the means by which these remedies shall be secured come to be considered, the association enters upon the field of discussion. It is declared that rapid transit should be obtained by the City building and owning the road. We lately had occasion to show that public sentiment in the City is, in our judgment, conclusively against this policy. We agree with the association that mortgages should be exempt from taxation, and think the beneficial results which would result to the City from such legislation [illegible] the upper part of the City is also true, but the schedule presented by the association represents a load of debt the City cannot carry. All possible improvements should be made, but the question as to how they shall be carried on is one requiring careful and matured consideration.

Although the election in New-Hampshire is only a few days distant, there are not many signs of political life in the State. Almost all the activity thus far has been displayed in behalf of the temperance movement, and it may possibly have some effect upon the result of the canvass. The Democrats, having declared in favor of a License law, should not receive any aid from the third party, which is pledged to prohibition, but they certainly will, as almost every vote cast for this third ticket will be taken from the Republicans. Whatever may be the result in New-Hampshire, it cannot under the circumstances be considered as having much political significance. With proper work, the Republicans can secure the election of their State ticket, and it is their duty to use all possible efforts to that end. If they do as well now as they have done in recent years, they can hardly fail of success.

There is no truth, it seems, in the recent announcement that the Senate Committee on Transportation agreed to report that although Congress has constitutional power to regulate railroad tariffs, it is not expedient that it should be exercised. Now that the committee has informed the country what it will not do, perhaps it would be well to say, as soon as possible, what it will do. The questions it has under consideration are among the most important before the country, and the public interests demand an early decision in regard to them. The committee has labored with great zeal and industry in acquiring information, and the preparation of its report requires much time. But we hope it will be presented without unnecessary delay, in order that the country, no less than Congress, may consider its facts and suggestions before the close of the present session.

INGRATITUDE?

One of the many foolish sayings which are common in the world is that "Republics are ungrateful." We do not see where the evidence of it is to be found in our own Republic. If we look around, we shall observe that some of the men who occupy great positions, or who exercise potent influence over other men in great positions, are those who have rendered distinguished services to the people. We cannot go over the list—it would take too much time, and most of the instances which we should quote ought to be familiar to all our readers. Take only one—that of Gen. BUTLER. We need not remind anybody of the value of his services, or recall Gen. GRANT'S warm tribute to them on one particular occasion. We think there was something said about a bottle in that tribute, and a slight reference to a cork. As the reward of these services, Gen. BUTLER exercises great power at Washington—or is said by the Massachusetts papers to do so, and surely a Massachusetts paper ought to know what it is talking about. The Boston *Journal* says: "We must take BUTLER and BUTLER'S men, whether we want them or not." And so say all the other Boston papers. Our old friend, the Springfield *Republican*, lashes its tail and roars in a way that is enough to scare the peaceful New-Yorker: "This means submission or fight, gentlemen. The President forces the issue. He does it upon the advice of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER." And so on. We do not want to go into the great Simmons fight. It is sufficient for our present purpose to point out that if Mr. BUTLER is the great man they say he is, it must be evident that the Republic is not ungrateful to him.

We could easily cite many other instances, but one is as good as a thousand, and it is only necessary to point to one which our own City has produced. We refer to the case of the late Mr. HENRY SMITH, commonly known by a more familiar appellation. This gentleman rendered inestimable services to the community, though we would rather not be called upon at the present time to enumerate them—they ought to be fresh in the minds of all our readers. He was a very distinguished and successful bank President and Director, and a politician of the very highest type—not one of your schemers who hang about Albany trying to corrupt the lofty-minded Assemblyman of the period, but the sort of man whom the Van Cortlandts and Clintons and Jays and Van Burens and Marcys of our State would have been proud to ask home to dinner. How anybody can pretend that the politician of our age is a degenerate being, compared with the men who once managed politics among us, we cannot understand. The late Mr. SMITH was surely equal to the best men of whom our history bears record. And if we want any proof of that, we find it in the unanswerable fact that he received all kinds of unusual honors, not only before, but actually after, his death.

The late Mr. SMITH was a bank President—always a position of trust and honor. He acquitted himself so well in that capacity that among the lamentations which his unfortunate "demise" occasioned, none were louder than those of the depositors in the Bowling Green and Guardian Savings Banks. He indirectly managed one great public department. He was the head of another—the Police Department, one of the most important in any community. His conduct in the latter office seems to have won the approval of friends and foes alike. In all his doings he was prompted by the highest sense of duty. You could not persuade him to perform an unworthy action. He would have nothing to do with lobbyists and wire-pullers, or with sinister intrigues of any kind. We believe it is universally admitted that the Police Department was never in a more efficient state than it is at the present moment. All the officers are contented—all the men work well. The Police Commissioners, of whom the late Mr. SMITH was at the head, have the street-cleaning business under their charge. The way in which that has been managed needs no praise from us, since no one has ever found fault with it. To be sure, a jealous Legislature has sent a commission here to inquire into it, but there never lived a good man yet who was not calumniated. Integrity and rectitude count for nothing nowadays, as a gentleman named BOTTOME truly said when he "ceased" at Mr. SMITH'S funeral [illegible] removed from the limited sphere of usefulness which he enjoyed here below, he received honors which are only rarely paid to the wisest and greatest of men. A public funeral was ordered. There was a "lying-in-state" at the City Hall, and on that melancholy occasion we are assured that the "floral tributes" nearly filled an immense room. Some one sent a huge column of flowers broken at the top—emblematic of the brevity of life. There was an anchor as large as that of an ocean steamer, also made of choice flowers, and intended to typify the feelings with which the depositors of the Bowling Green and Guardian Banks long regarded the late lamented. The City Hall was lit up night and day, and everything was done that could be thought of to soften the sorrows which the loss of Mr. SMITH naturally brought upon the whole community. At last the funeral took place—for however great we may be, that somewhat gloomy ceremony must be performed some day or other for all of us. There was a band of music, playing the most doleful ditties of the great masters. There were numerous "lodges," and the Police turned out in a body. There were the Mayor, the Controller, and the Common Council, the President of the Park Commission—and OLIVER CHARLICK, to say nothing of many other eminent men. Nearly four miles of streets were swept thoroughly clean for the sad procession—one of the most touching testimonies of affection and respect ever paid to a public man in this City, not only because of its great rarity, but because the Police Commissioners have no public money with which to pay for street-cleaning, so that they must have provided the funds out of their own pockets. The flags on all the civic buildings were placed at half-mast, and there were tears in the eyes of every man or woman whom you met in Fifth avenue. We cannot, indeed, recall this trying scene without emotion; and we should have spared ourselves the pain of writing about it but for the anxiety we feel to disprove the foolish proverb about the ingratitude of Republics. The memorable incidents of last week conclusively show that every truly great man is deservedly honored; and we hope our younger readers will remember that if they wish to rise to power and honor in the community, if they wish to hold posts of distinction during their lives, and after their deaths to have a lying-in-state and a public funeral, they must imitate the noble example set before them in the career of the late Mr. SMITH.

STREET-CLEANING EVIDENCE.

In order that the public may see exactly what has been established by the testimony thus far taken by the Assembly committee in relation to the Street-cleaning Bureau, we present a summary of the facts which have been proved by the witnesses.

CHARLICK swore that he made no contract with BROWN in 1870 to take the City rubbish, but that he merely allowed BROWN to deposit it as a matter of favor to the City. He also swore that he never paid BROWN a dollar for it. PICKARD, BROWN'S agent, proved on Saturday that CHARLICK not only made a contract to take it and pay for it, but that he actually made two payments of some $2,500 each. CHARLICK either has a most treacherous memory for important affairs, or he committed perjury. The account given by CHARLICK and THORNE of the dumping on CHARLICK'S land last Summer was that the Boards of Health had prohibited the dumping in the City and all neighboring places, and that the only possible dumping place was CHARLICK'S land. The record of "scow movements" produced from the records of the department show that at the very time they were dumping at CHARLICK'S, they were also dumping large quantities at Ninety-second street, Ninetieth street, Harlem, Sixty-fifth street, North River, and Gowanus, thus proving by their own records that the pretense that the Boards of Health had driven them away from the City was totally false.

It also appears in the testimony given on Saturday by FRANCIS PIDGEON, Jr., that, at the time the dumping on CHARLICK'S property was going on, PIDGEON had a standing offer before the Board of Police to let them dump in his basin at Hunter's Point, one-half mile nearer the City than CHARLICK'S land, where the dumping consisted simply in throwing the dirt overboard, at an expense of 5½ to 7 cents per cubic yard, there being no wheeling and carting necessary, as on CHARLICK'S land. The expense of unloading and handling on CHARLICK'S land, was from 25 to 31 cents, the latter being CHARLICK'S own estimate. THORNE passed by PIDGEON'S property to dump on CHARLICK'S, at an increased expense to the City of from twenty to thirty cents per cubic yard. Over 50,000 cubic yards were thus delivered to CHARLICK, which at twenty-five cents per yard would be $12,500. In the same months in which they were dumping at CHARLICK'S, they were also dumping some of the stuff at sea. The expense of this sea-dumping was only six or seven cents per yard. Instead of putting this 50,000 yards on CHARLICK'S land at an expense to the City of twenty-five to thirty-one cents per cubic yard, it might have all been thrown into the sea at an expense of six to seven cents per yard. THORNE says the sea-dumping was interfered with by Mr. BLUNT, but Mr. BLUNT says there is a point below Coney Island where dumping is perfectly safe and practicable, and where neither Pilot Boards nor Health Boards will interfere; and that he wrote to the Street-cleaning Board offering to point out the place, which, however, they knew well enough themselves. All the testimony shows that this dumping at CHARLICK'S, at a large expense to the City, was a most outrageous swindle.

It also appears that when the City pays for carting, it pays on a vastly larger estimate of the number of yards than that which is adopted when the City comes to receive pay for the stuff. Thus ADAMS, WILLARD, and some others paid fifteen cents per cubic yard as measured on the scows. The "scow movement"—that is the report of the measurement of this stuff on the scows—shows, in 1873, some 378,000 yards removed, while the dump inspector's return of the amount put into the scows (by which returns the cartmen are paid) shows some 176,000 loads (or cubic yards) *more*. The amount paid for removing the 176,000 [illegible] City paid at the City dumps alone some $68,000 more for carting in 1873 than it should have paid—while, if the inspector's returns of the amounts dumped into these scows were correct, the City collected very much less than it should have done. At any rate, this discrepancy between the amounts by the scow measurement and the same amounts by the inspector's returns, shows a great looseness and want of accuracy of management which is disgraceful. So by the scow movement JOS. W. DURYEA received, in 1873, 72,400, which, at twenty-five cents per yard, is $13,100, while he was only charged with $5,300—a loss to the City of nearly $8,000. Although THORNE swears he had always noticed this discrepancy between the amounts as shown by the scow movement and as shown by the certificate of the engineer, (CHAS. H. HASWELL,) on which DURYEA paid, he never considered it his business to report HASWELL or say anything about it. This one fact is enough to show the care and fidelity with which this business is done.

Another very significant fact is the difference in cost of sweeping per load in different months. From Jan. 1, 1873, to July 1, 1873, the cost of labor per man per day was $1 75, and from July 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1874, it was $2. And yet the cost per load for labor varied thus: 1873—March, 86 cents per load; April 34, May 59, June 84, July 96, August 85, September $1 14, October $1 11, November 66, December 36.

What would a manufacturer think if he found the cost of his product (the conditions being the same) varied in this way? THORNE, however, neither knows nor cares anything about this difference. It shows that the business is done in the most loose and unbusiness-like way. In the two months before election, large numbers of supernumeraries were evidently put on, thus largely increasing the cost. Who believes that it can cost $1 14 to sweep up a load (cubic yard) of dirt? In September, 1873, the men were paid $2 per day, and, according to the table just given, each man only swept up *two yards* of dirt per day in that month. These figures, and their arbitrary and senseless variation, speak volumes to every one who has ever conducted business.

BROWN actually got $15,000 per year from manure. In 1873, the department got *nothing*, (or, at least, *returned* nothing.) PICKARD says that, properly managed, it would produce $30,000 per year. BROWN also received, during the last year of his contract, some $4,800 from the sale of bones, rags, and other refuse. In 1873 the department received or returned nothing. PIDGEON made an offer of $40,000 to have the City fill in his land at Newtown, opposite CHARLICK'S, and situated precisely the same as his. CHARLICK and the other Commissioners refused it, because they thought the price was not enough. But it was done for CHARLICK for *nothing*. Whatever the merits of the offer were, $40,000 is surely better for the City than nothing.

With this compendium of the testimony, we are willing to leave the management of the bureau to public reflection and judgment.

THE NEW FRENCH MUNICIPAL LAW.

The new French Municipal law, by which the appointment of Maires has been transferred from the electors to the Government, has been put into operation. A few experiments have been attempted under it, but they did not by any means answer to the expectations of the promoters of the law. In Versailles the authorities removed a Maire who was very popular with his fellow-citizens, and so numerous were the expressions of sympathy and support tendered to him that the gentleman called to take his place declined the proffered honor. In Reims they removed some of the Maire's assistants, whereupon the Maire sent in his resignation, deeming it inconsistent with his dignity to remain in office. Similar accidents happened in other places. The new law, in fact, produces its natural effect when it increases the embarrassments and unpopularity of the gentlemen who enacted it.

The law in question originated in a strange manner. A few cases of ministerial inexperience or mismanagement, of irregularity and eccentricity, had been reported. The Maire of a certain village, for instance, had been seen in company with a goddess of liberty, wearing the Phrygian cap; another had decreed his own removal; another refused to attend a public prayer-meeting; another dared to vindicate a law which some Government official had violated. What could a Government "de combat" do in the presence of facts like these? Moral order is not to be trifled with, and the shortest way to put all offenders under sufficient restraint seemed to be to strike a blow at municipal liberties throughout the whole country.

A singular feature in the affair is, that when M. THIERS asked for less than a thousandth part of such power it was denied to him. He asked it under the pressure of recent painful experiences, and his opponents refused it. They protested against even the slightest encroachment on the right of the people to elect their Maires, and to-day, without any serious motive, M. THIERS' assailants grasp at absolute power. They who formerly claimed an almost boundless liberty, strike at the root of the liberties of a people, and outdo at once royal edicts and imperial decrees.

M. THIERS' policy was offensive to the present rulers on account of its supposed action on the people. They fancied it was he who encouraged republican doctrines. They defeated him, hoping that a change of Administration would be followed by a change in public opinion. Since, however, no signs of such a conversion are forthcoming, they endeavor to bring it about by Administrative pressure. They resort to all kinds of shifts to break the republican spell. As mild remedies proved unavailing, they are now driven to a policy of repression, and to the use of means such as wise rulers would only adopt under the stress of great emergencies.

In the French civil and political organization, a Maire is vested with a double character. He is a representative of both the Commune and the State. Central authority and local autonomy unite in him, and they ought so to unite that one never would encroach on the other. It is a delicate problem, and M. DE BROGLIE calls it the squaring of the political circle. Instead of solving it, he unceremoniously disposes of it by suppressing one of the two factors. This may be "plucky," but it is not [illegible] ministration of the communes. The most probable result will be a state of chronic discontent and confusion between the elect of the Government and the municipal councils. It is true that the Government says that the law is to be provisional only, and that the Assembly can give a more liberal character to the organic Municipal law which is to be prepared. This is all very well. But Governments and Assemblies are generally slow in restoring liberties which they have had occasion to withdraw for temporary accommodation. It is unsafe to be at their mercy; it is likewise unsafe for them to handle, with selfish purposes, the liberties and rightful privileges of the people. In the present case it is doubtful whether the law on the appointment of Maires will be beneficial to the French Government. More trouble is likely to come from it than gain. It will set the Administration at war with universal suffrage. It will not strengthen its authority. It will not prevent Republican elections, nor increase the chances of a bright future to a weak and presumptuous Ministry. The future does not belong to those who offer violence to public confidence, but to those who know how to deserve it.

WIDOW HUNTERS.

That form of imposture which adroit swindlers have so long been in the habit of using to gain the possession of the property of marrying widows seems to be as effective as ever. Victims continue to be caught in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the cautions that are given through the publication of reports in newspapers of the most dastardly and heartless of the impositions. The cases in which the victims prefer to conceal their sorrow and disappointment from the world are rarely heard of. How any woman of ordinarily good sense can be foolish enough not only to consent to a union with an entire stranger, but to permit the stranger to either sell her jewels, take her savings from the bank, or receive the proceeds of the sale of her property before the solemnization of the marriage, is something not easily comprehended. A few months ago we heard of an instance in which a widow, who had formerly resided near Galesburg, Ill., fell into the carefully-prepared trap of a swindler. She met him at a temperance meeting in a Wisconsin village, and permitted him to escort her to a house at which she was a visitor. The acquaintance speedily ripened into close friendship, and from friendship into love. He told her that he had extensive estates in the northern part of New-York, "and he was handsome and had such a fascinating manner" that she never even dreamed of doubting him. On the eve of the marriage day he went to her house "looking quite dejected." She inquired the nature of his trouble, but he protested "with melancholy earnestness" that there was nothing wrong. She pressed him further, and was at last reluctantly informed that, owing to the tightness of money, notes aggregating some six thousand dollars—the exact amount she had in bank—had fallen due, and that unless paid at once the seizure of his property would follow. The intended bride rejoiced that she had it in her power to save him from the disgrace. She drew the money from the bank, placed it in his hands, "with tears of joy streaming from her eyes," and saw him leave the house to go to the telegraph office, from which place he mysteriously disappeared.

Shortly afterward an account was given of a heartless person, who, upon the representation that he owned a handsome house in Philadelphia, but lacked the ready cash with which to furnish it, induced a German widow to temporarily lend him her jewels, valued at about three thousand dollars, for the purpose of pledging them for the amount needed. She would never have seen him again had it not been for the fact that he had attempted to kill as well as rob her before leaving. Among the cases that have occurred still more recently there is one of a peculiarly distressing character. The victim is a resident of Newark, N. J. Last Fall, while attending a "sociable" at a church of which she was a member, she formed the acquaintance of a man, also a member of the church, and subsequently received marked attention from him. In the course of an enthusiastic friendship that grew up between them, the man informed her that he had extensive business connections with houses in New-York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and that he owned a luxurious home in the latter city. Without any further proof of the fact than was contained in the photograph of a beautiful mansion which he showed her, she believed all that he said, and, when a proposition of marriage came from him in the regular course of events, she accepted it without a moment's hesitation. Her entire property consisted of a house worth seven thousand dollars, but as the intention was to remove to San Francisco immediately after the marriage ceremony, that, of course, would no longer be required. Its sale was accordingly effected, the money handed over "for safe-keeping" to the man of her choice, who thereupon disappeared, and has not since been found.

Now, if this Newark widow—and her case in the one essential feature resembles all the others that we have heard of—had taken the trouble to write to the Postmaster, Mayor, or, better still, to the Chief of Police at San Francisco, for intelligence as to the standing of the person who had asked her to become his wife, how easily the impostor might have been unmasked! The information could have been procured at an expense of less than a dollar, and the swindler handed over to be dealt with by the law. Widows, according to the elder Weller, are persons to be particularly avoided. The swindler of the present day does not appear to be of the old coachman's opinion.

RECKLESS DRIVERS.

It is to be hoped that the verdict rendered in the Court of Common Pleas the other day, against the proprietors of the Madison Avenue Stage Line, will have the effect of making drivers of those vehicles more cautious. The case was one of only too frequent occurrence. An elderly lady, riding in one of these omnibuses, pulled the strap at Twenty-second street, where she wished to get out. The driver stopped, but while she was still on the step started suddenly, throwing her violently to the ground. This was on the 20th of last January, and since then the victim has been [illegible] was insensible, and her recovery despaired of. She is still suffering from the effects of the fall, which, at her time of life, is likely to have dangerous consequences. Suit was brought for $10,000 damages, and the jury rendered a verdict for $1,000—little enough, it must be confessed, but sufficient, perhaps, to induce stage proprietors to employ in the future less reckless drivers.

But such cases ought not to stop here. A money verdict may satisfy the feelings of the person injured, but it does not meet the requirements of the public welfare. Some means ought to be found for reaching, and punishing severely, stage-drivers—and, it may be added, car-conductors—who are often as culpable in this direction for accidents occurring through utter recklessness. How frequent such accidents are, and how frequently fatal, our readers do not need to be told. Were they rarer, the driver or conductor, in any particular case, might be forgiven on the plea of unintentional remissness. But no such plea will avail. With many individuals of this class, it seems to be part of a settled system never to stop a sufficient time for any but exceptionally active persons to ascend or descend in safety. It is a common thing to hear conductors speak with extreme rudeness and insolence to women who fail to reach this required standard of agility. As for men—who are supposed, in the conductors' and omnibus drivers' simple creed, to be all natural acrobats—only the most pressing demand will gain for them the briefest stoppage. If they are a trifle tardy or clumsy, so much the worse for them. Their ignominious struggles in the mud afford a congenial theme for mirth to the courteous public servant as he hurries gayly away.

Now, of course, it is unjust to say that all conductors and stage-drivers are of this pattern, or that many of them are not patient and civil to a degree that is really remarkable, considering their hard lives, the annoyances of all sorts they have to put up with, and the very little consideration they receive from anybody. But many of them are of the other sort, and some few of them are downright ruffians, whose proper place is the Penitentiary. Letters are constantly appearing in the newspapers describing acts of reckless brutality perpetrated by these men which deserve no slighter punishment. One such a day or two ago related an accident to an aged lady of a precisely similar nature to that which has furnished a text for this article. In another it was asserted that the driver of a Twenty-third street omnibus knocked over and severely injured a gentleman. We do not know if complaints in these and the like cases were laid before the proper authorities. It is, perhaps, too often true of our people that they prefer to write letters to the newspapers rather than to seek more effectual redress in the proper quarters. But it may be true that complaints cannot often be substantiated. The culprit is seated on a high box, where his features are with difficulty recognizable from the street; he drives off at a high rate of speed, and identification becomes, in most cases, impossible.

Nevertheless, this sort of recklessness is altogether too common and too uncomfortable not to require that an effort should be made for its suppression. It can be stopped only by severe punishment of the offender in every case where he can be ascertained. If there is any means of punishing the driver convicted by this verdict in the Common Pleas of culpable carelessness, he ought to be punished. What is more, it ought to be understood by every conductor and car and omnibus driver in the City that, in accidents resulting from their negligence, they will be held to a personal, as well as their employers to a pecuniary, liability. Then the use of these vehicles will be much safer for aged and infirm persons than it is at present.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—MUSICAL.

"Mignon" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, with Mme. Nilsson as the heroine....To-morrow, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the grand organ concert given some time ago will be repeated. Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Morgan are to be the principal artists....At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, this evening, Mr. Gilmore and his fine band will give a concert for the benefit of the City poor....The first glee and madrigal concert of the season will take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday night next....A concert will be given by the "Chicago Concert Troupe," for the benefit of the Morning Star Mission, at the Church of the Disciples, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, on Wednesday....The success of the first concert given this season by the New-York Oratorio Society was so marked that Dr. Damrosch, the skilled conductor, is preparing for recital at the final entertainment of the year, the whole oratorio of "Samson" by Handel....The Universalist Church of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, will give a concert for the benefit of the poor on the evening of Thursday.

DRAMATIC.

Mme. Janauschek acts in "Deborah" at Booth's this evening. The last performance of "Love's Labor's Lost" may be enjoyed at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. At Wood's Miss Alice Harrison will enter upon an engagement; she is to appear in "The Boy Detective."....The Central Dispensary will have a benefit at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE RURAL HOME.

Prof. Charles Whitney, a well-known interpreter of Shakespeare and the poets, is to give six entertainments at Robinson Hall—the first occurring to-morrow evening—in aid of the funds of the Rural Home. The effort is made in behalf of a deserving cause, for the Rural Home is a farm of 160 acres, intended to offer an abode to "men and women who have fought the battle of life in the different professions," and we trust, therefore, that Mr. Whitney's labors will be fruitful of the best results.

THE NEW PLAY IN LONDON.

The London *Times* of Feb. 9 has the following article on the new play at the Lyceum Theatre: "The aspect of the house on Saturday night, when an 'original romantic drama,' entitled 'Philip,' was played for the first time, was," says the writer, "most remarkable. During the performance of the short piece which commenced the evening's entertainments, the stalls, which had been secured long beforehand, were almost entirely empty, while the pit and gallery, where places cannot be taken in advance, were crammed to repletion. But before the curtain rose for the new play the stalls and the private boxes were completely occupied. The quality of the audience was as remarkable as the quantity. The crowd bore no resemblance to the miscellaneous throng which is brought together by some theatrical holiday. It was as select as it was numerous. All the *conoscenti* of the playgoing world, all the people who, professionally or unprofessionally, study the progress of the modern stage, all whose talk on dramatic subjects is regarded as oracular by the laity, seemed on Saturday night to have assembled within the walls of the Lyceum Theatre. The decoration discovered on the rise of the curtain, and representing a lovely view of the [illegible] action. The audience were prompt to acknowledge that one, at least, of their expectations was already fulfilled. The Andalusian castle is the property of the *Countess De Miraflora*, (Miss G. Pauncefort,) a widow of ancient lineage, who has been brought, by the extravagance of her second husband, to poverty so deep that, were not her two sons expert, one with his fowling-piece the other with his fishing-net, the hour of dinner would for her occur but rarely in the course of the year. Nevertheless, with that perversity which some cynics consider inherent in the fair sex, she likes *Count Juan* (Mr. John Clayton,) the son of her second husband, much better than *Philip* (Mr. Henry Irving,) the son of her first. *Juan* is content with poverty, and so long as he can sing songs in his boat he thinks that the end of life is answered. *Count Philip*, on the other hand, is of opinion that a mere title without any accessories is but a sorry inheritance, and would like, by hard work of some intellectual kind, to better his condition. On this account he is looked upon as a 'Communist' by his stately mother, who thinks that the satisfaction of *Juan* with starvation in idleness nobly represents the blueness of his blood. These little differences on abstract principles would not, however, much disturb the family peace, had not the Countess chosen for her companion an interesting little French girl, named *Marie*, (Miss Isabel Bateman,) with whom the two half brothers have fallen desperately in love. To avoid mischief, the Countess dismisses her companion, who is supposed to retire to a convent as a place of refuge. Both her lovers are annoyed by her absence, but when *Juan* declares that he will follow her *Philip* strongly objects, and a scuffle ensues, in the course of which *Juan* attempts to stab *Philip*, and which is brought to a termination by *Philip's* fowling-piece. With a feeling of remorse the elder brother covers the face of his lifeless junior with a handkerchief, and quits his native land. The repetition, behind the scenes, of a Spanish boat song, previously sung by *Juan* under more cheerful circumstances, adds much to the effect of the situation. The music of the song has been composed by Mr. Hamilton Aidé, the author of the drama. Eight years elapse before the commencement of the second act. *Marie* is now the companion of *Mme. De Privoisin* (Miss Virginia Francis,) a French lady of rank and fashion, whose *salon* is frequented by the best company in Paris. In spite of the unobtrusiveness of her manners she thus becomes an object of admiration to many of the guests, and among her admirers the *Count De Flamarens* (Mr. H. B. Conway,) is prominent. For those adorers of the hour she cares but little, but a crisis occurs in her life when the circle is increased by the arrival of *M. St. Léon*, a gentleman who has made a large fortune in America, and who is no other than *Philip* with a new name, assumed on account of the awkward affair in Andalusia. *Marie* and *Philip* recognize each other, and, when an opportunity for a *tête-à-tête* occurs, make professions of mutual love. The act ends with a declaration by *Philip*, in the midst of a brilliant assembly, that *Marie* is his intended wife. The young couple, when married, settled in a château in Brittany, where we find them when, after the lapse of about a year, the third act begins. They have lived together very happily, when their domestic peace is ruffled by the appearance of an elderly stranger, who ostensibly calls on behalf of a commercial firm in Nantes, and who continues during a *déjeûner* to expatiate unpleasantly on the murder committed nine years since on the banks of the Guadalquivir. *Marie* is aware of the death of *Juan*, which has speedily been followed by that of his mother, but she has been totally ignorant of the part taken in it by *Philip*, and she is now shocked to find that she is the wife of a murderer, and, what is worse, of a man who has not confided to her an important secret. *Philip* also has causes of uneasiness totally distinct from that which is occasioned by remorse. A servant has noticed that the stranger, when he fancies that he is alone, has no longer the manner of an old man, and he communicates to his master the result of his observations. A letter, too, written by the *Count De Flamarens*, is received by *Marie*, and though she indignantly tears it to pieces, a fragment, inscribed with the name of the writer, falls into the hands of her husband. *Philip* has always been somewhat jealous of that fashionable libertine, and it is but natural that he should vaguely associate the epistle with the visit of the stranger whose old age is a sham. The act closes after a sharp altercation between the husband and wife, each of whom has a reason to be displeased with the other. In the meantime the audience have discovered that the stranger has nothing to do with the *Count De Flamarens*, but is *Juan* himself in disguise, though Mr. Clayton, by his skillful assumption of old age, has kept them in the dark as long as possible. The fourth act opens on the same day as the third. The stranger has departed, so also has *Philip*, on a pretext of business, but with a determination to return unexpectedly and ascertain whether his jealous fears have a sufficient foundation. *Marie* is thus alone at a late hour in her boudoir, which opens upon a private oratory, where she receives a visit from *Juan in propriâ personâ*. Her alarm at his appearance is qualified by her joy at the discovery that her husband is, after all, not a murderer, since his supposed victim stands alive before her. Soon she is shocked by *Juan's* renewal of his former protestations of love, but though she indignantly rejects his suit, indications of *Philip's* return prompt her to lock the door of her boudoir, while she conceals *Juan* in her oratory, which she locks up likewise. The bar opposed to *Philip's* entrance confirms his worst suspicions, and when he is eventually admitted he expresses his conviction that a rival is hidden in the oratory, the key of which *Marie* resolutely refuses to deliver. Finding that all his exhortations are in vain, and disbelieving *Marie's* solemn declaration that she has no secreted lover, he adopts the horrible expedient of ordering the door of the oratory to be walled up, on the pretext that there is too great a draught in the boudoir. The masons actually commence their operations, and the foundations of the wall are laid, when *Marie*, in an agony of grief and terror, confesses that there is indeed a man in the oratory, and requests *Philip* to see him. *Philip* advances with a pistol to the door, which is opened, and he shrinks back from *Juan*, whom he first mistakes for a spectre. Evidence is produced to render harmless his new access of jealousy, and at the fall of the curtain the reunited husband and wife are seen fondly embracing each other, and *Juan* departs, promising never again to return. The notion of walling-up a rival is derived, it may be observed, from an incident to be found in one of Balzac's *Scènes de Provence*, but Mr. Aidé, the author of the piece, far from concealing his obligation, makes *Philip* expressly declare that he is following the example of the husband in the French tale.

Known as a novelist, Mr. Hamilton Aidé is entirely new to the stage, and the dramatic proficiency which he displays in his first theatrical effort is surprising. The story, comprehensible without trouble, steadily increases in interest as the piece progresses; every act comes to an effective termination, the fourth being more striking than any of the rest. The dialogue, considered apart from the action, does not call for especial notice, but it answers the purpose of explaining the plot, and affords ample opportunities for the actors. The success of the piece was vociferously pronounced by the crowded house, the loud applause after every act being exceeded by that which followed the final descent of the curtain.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEBT.

The South Carolina Republican State Committee has prepared a counter memorial to Congress to that sent by the late Tax-payers' Convention. Referring to the State debt, the committee says: "The debt of the State under the Republican administration that controlled the State from 1868 to 1872 has been increased from $5,000,000 to $16,000,000, but $6,000,000 of that amount has been declared by the present Legislature to have been issued by the officer who had the matter in charge without authority of law, and has, therefore, been pronounced illegal. This leaves the unquestionably valid debt at $10,000,000. Of this amount $5,000,000 were issued by the Democrats and $5,000,000 by the Republicans, who were in power from 1868 to 1872. But of the amount issued by the Republicans they are only really responsible for $1,700,000, issued for the 'relief of the Treasury' and the 'Land Commission.' The remaining $3,300,000 were issued to pay the past due interest on the debt that had accrued previous to their accession to power, and to redeem the bills of the Bank of the State that had been issued before the war, and also to redeem the 'bills receivable' that had been issued during the Democratic administration of Governor Orr, previous to reconstruction. The Republicans, therefore, found on their accession to power in 1868 a funded debt of $5,000,000 and a floating debt of $3,300,000, which they funded and increased $1,700,000, for which alone they are responsible—making a total of $10,000,000."

EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN MONTANA.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, in a recent issue, says: "A very important exploring expedition left Bozeman, Montana Territory. It is called the Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition, and consists of 150 men and 200 wagons, provisioned for six months, and fully equipped to thoroughly prospect the country between Bozeman and the mouth of Tongue River on the Yellowstone, and the adjacent country. The rendezvous, before fairly starting on the journey, was at Quinn's ranch, about fifteen miles out on the Yellowstone road. The expedition is expected to travel not more than ten miles a day for the first twenty days, and couriers will be sent back at regular intervals. The outfit of the party proper was furnished by the association. All additional recruits were expected to furnish their own outfit. The object of the expedition is to open up the Yellowstone country for settlement, and develop the mines of that region. When the expedition shall have reached the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, the purpose is to lay the foundation of a town, to be the county seat of Big Horn County. Carpenters, blacksmiths, a competent surveyor, with mechanics' tools, and a saw-mill, were to go with the expedition. Similar expeditions were expected to start about the same time from Cheyenne and Bismarck, toward the same region, but whether they started or not we are not informed. The Bozeman expedition is a very important one, and can hardly fail to make discoveries, mineral and agricultural, of great value to Montana Territory."

FAST RAILROAD TIME.

The Syracuse *Journal* of Saturday last says: "Yesterday the special train conveying Vice President Vanderbilt and other Central Railroad officials, who have been making a tour of the road from Albany to Buffalo, left the latter city at 11 A. M. and reached this city before 2 o'clock. The train consisted of an engine, Mr. James Wood engineer, and two passenger coaches. The run from Rochester to this city was made in eighty-five minutes, including one stoppage for water at Clyde of five minutes. [illegible]

THE NORTH-WEST.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874.

The mercantile community of this city, and of the North-west, have just reached one of those periods of the year when, for a day or two, they can afford to take both a retrospective and a prospective glance about them. The business for the Winter is, in many departments of trade, drawing to a close rapidly; the business for the coming Spring has not yet fairly opened. Between the two comes a brief halting time. Of this breathing space most of the merchants of this city, and I presume, indeed, of every city in the North-west, are taking advantage. They are casting their eyes about to see what coming events are casting their shadows before. Looked at through the eyes of representative men of all branches of trade, the prospects of business throughout the North-west, during the coming Spring, would seem to be most encouraging. Your correspondent, in making inquiries among leading representatives of the different mercantile interests, met with but one response: "Yes, last year was a rough one so far as the last half was concerned—the present, if we are spared another panic, will be one more to our liking."

Before proceeding to consider more in detail the outlook for business in this city and in the North-west during the coming Spring, it is worth while just to cast a glance over what was seen during last year. In a very able and thoughtful paper, reviewing the trade and commerce of this city for the past year, Mr. Charles Randolph, the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Secretary of the National Board of Trade, has stated, in a concise way, the result of his observations. The first eight months of the year were marked by great prosperity throughout the whole North-west, but after the wild burst of the panic had been recovered from there still remained agencies at work, compelling the pursuit of a more conservative policy than had hitherto been adopted. Chicago, two years previously, had suffered the destruction of one-third of her aggregate wealth, and still was struggling under a heavy load of debt when the financial simoom of last September swept down upon the whole country. Luckily, as we all regard it to-day, some few of the most prominent of our bank Presidents had the grit and backbone to frown down all the attempts made by their weaker brethren to resort to the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and with some distress the monetary institutions of this city passed through the financial shock comparatively without serious damage. Some of our mercantile firms are to-day in an embarrassed condition. They were injured by the fire; they had hoped that, money being plentiful, their business would prove remunerative, but they have been disappointed. Particularly may this be said to be the case with some of our large jewelry houses. The fire destroyed their stocks; they bought new ones and fitted up palaces of trade in which to show the gems they hoped to sell. Had it not been for the September panic the amount of lavish expenditure which characterizes the inhabitants of this city during the festive season would have supplied that trade, upon the profits of which these establishments calculated to be able to meet their engagements. The panic came; never was before so poor a year for *les etrennes*. With no purchasers there could be no profits. Hence the fancy-goods dealers of this section of the country suffered with their brethren all over the country. In no branch of this department of trade have these prejudicial influences operated so openly, so plainly, as in that of jewelry. But generally the business of the year was prosperous, especially in the wholesale department. All over the North-west the vessels of commerce that were stranded during the September gale are being rigged and again fitted for active service.

The present position of mercantile affairs in this city must be regarded as satisfactory. It is undoubtedly true that, stimulated with Chicago-like enterprise, the owners of lots in the south division have erected scores of fine, massive buildings, principally of the office character, for which there is no such demand as to insure rents that will pay a fair return upon the capital invested. But it is also true that, progressing even so rapidly as Chicago was before the fire, there would not in ten years have been made so great an increase in the supply of office buildings as Chicago sees to-day. The same remarks apply also, to some extent, although not so largely, to buildings built for manufacturing or wholesale purposes. One effect, however, of this redundancy of splendid buildings is to keep down rents—always a considerable item.

This city, as the great entrepôt for the North-west, is sensitive to every change in the fortunes of her charges. As the metropolis of a country taking in four States and two Territories, with ramifications into half a dozen other States, the city may be rightly held to be a pulse which shall show the condition and position of the more diffused members. So far as regards the products of the field and forest are concerned, the outlook for the coming season could not be more hopeful. From all parts of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin come reports the most encouraging. There is no fear or hesitancy in the way in which the agriculturists of these four great States talk with regard to the future. There are questions of general importance which are demanding their attention, and which are more or less the subject of discussion both East and West. In Wisconsin the adoption of a new Railroad law has been the chief topic of conversation since the elections, and it is impossible to visit any part of the State of Illinois without being obliged to debate the pros and cons bound up in the attempt by a State Government to settle such vexed questions as inter-State railroad freight tariffs and the classifications of merchandise.

The experience of the past Winter has shown the agriculturists of the North-west how valuable a property it is they hold. A hungry world would have the products of the fertile soil of these four States; and the richly-stored granaries that line the dozen main lines of railroad running from this city were depleted of their contents only to bring in return into the localities in which their proprietors lived a steady supply of funds. The experience that has thus been gained is exercising its influence upon the minds of the whole agricultural class of the North-west. The granger lodges are enforcing it; the farmers' clubs are pressing it upon the attention of their members. But this is not needed. The average farmer in the four States I have named is a shrewd, far-seeing man, and he has conned the lesson of last Autumn very attentively. The crops and farm products of the North-west, both Spring and Fall, will exceed this year those of any previous season. There will also be this to be noted about such of the farm products as have to pass through some preparation for market. Take the two common articles of butter and cheese. Already the improvement in the manufacture and quality of these articles is matter of general comment; and the end has not yet been reached. On this point Mr. Randolph remarks in his report:

> "We may reasonably hope that the time has fully passed when really good products of North-western dairies need to be branded fraudulently to secure a fair consideration in the markets of the world."

In the many manufacturing towns scattered over the North-west, such as Racine, Sterling, [illegible] of agricultural implements, the reports are that, notwithstanding the large stocks carried, the demand is calculated to be so heavy during the ensuing season that full employment will be given during the year to all the workmen that were engaged last season, and in many cases to a still greater number. Some of these manufacturers have suffered severely from the pressure of the late crisis, but, with the effects of that gradually dying away, they look for a full resumption of business on an ante-panic basis. This is the case, also, with several large lumbering establishments, especially in the State of Wisconsin.

The manufacturing interests of this city are generally in a healthy state. In some there has been a slight over-production on previous years, and while stocks have been working off the mechanic has had either to stand completely idle or to work on short time. But the constant additions that are being made to the railroad system centring in this city has the effect of giving frequent opportunities of pushing goods that have accumulated in stock into sections of country heretofore not reached.

The manufacturers of boots and shoes are suffering, perhaps, from this evil of over-production, and the other evil, that of inability owing to the higher price of labor to compete with Eastern-made goods, more severely at present than any other body of men. The outlook on their part cannot be regarded as very satisfactory.

In the wholesale clothing establishments the men are gradually working back to full time. In boys' clothing the business has been somewhat dull; but, with other classes of manufacturers, the clothing men look for a speedy resumption of profitable business when country merchants shall be able to come in freely with their Spring orders.

Leading dry-goods establishments having materially cut down their expenses at the time of the panic, and kept them at the low figure since, report a favorable balance in their accounts, notwithstanding the grand totals of their business do not show that marvelous advance over the figures of previous years which has hitherto been the case.

Hardware and glass merchants report favorable prospects for business in the future, and a fair present demand.

In the provision and stock markets the favorable condition of the rural districts has resulted in a steady increase in the amount of business transacted, while the demand has been such that profitable transactions have been the rule. The great reaper works, clock factories, breweries, have been running on full time—especially the latter. The city's progress in the way of manufacturing cannot be better illustrated than by these figures compiled by the best and most reliable authorities: In 1860 there were 125 manufacturing establishments in existence in the city; to-day there are over 750 establishments, employing a capital of over $50,000,000, and giving employment to 50,000 highly-paid artisans.

In the fancy trades, which have suffered most both wholesale and retail, men have great faith in the efficacy of bright, sunshiny weather to help them dispose of their stocks.

Generally, reviewing the whole territory, it may be said that, while the prospect looks better for the rural districts than for the cities, yet the prosperity of the one means the prosperity of the other, and there is fair ground for the belief that sales will show a reasonable increase, in the aggregate, over those of last Spring. If the first two-thirds of the present year are not marked by that remarkable prosperity which was everywhere observed throughout the whole North-west last year, there will be a surer, wiser, healthier, more permanent development, alike of the native resources and of the artificial manufactures of this entire section of country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COL. SPENCER'S BILLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As evidently some misapprehension exists as to the bills I have had the honor to introduce and advocate in the Assembly for the benefit of the Fifth, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of the National Guard, I would ask you to publish a copy of one of the bills, which is annexed. The others contain the same provisions. It will be seen by an examination of the bill that the third and fourth sections provide that no money shall be paid, except upon the audit, approval, and direction of the Controller, Adjutant, and Paymaster General of the State, made upon proper proofs and vouchers, and even then only upon their direction as to whom payments shall be made, whether to regimental fund or individual members. In addition, ample and approved security is to be given for the proper payments as directed.

Under this bill no money can be paid except to the proper fund or person. The total amount beyond which the aggregate of payments cannot go is named, while, of course, the payments audited and required may not be one-half or fifth the sum. The member who wholly or partly purchased his uniform will be paid in person if living, and if he is not living, his widow or orphans or heirs are entitled to the payment. The regimental fund can only receive what it has disbursed.

The Fifth, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments in good faith ask for what they believe to be simple and exact justice. Please examine and give your opinion whether their bills are not properly hedged in and guarded, and if they are not fair and just.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Regiment, N. G.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, Sunday, March 1, 1874.

An act providing for the payment to the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York of the moneys due it from the State.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of $20,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, to Col. Charles S. Spencer, Lieut. Col. Peter Kraeger, and Major Louis Hallen—they being the field officers of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York—to be accepted in full settlement of money advanced by said regiment for uniforms and equipments worn out and lost while in the service of the United States during the late war, to be applied by the said officers to the adjustment of claims against said regiment; and the Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the payment to the said Col. Charles S. Spencer, Lieut. Col. Peter Kraeger, and Major Louis Hallen of the sum of $18,000, or so much thereof as the officers hereinafter named in the third section of this act may audit and allow, who shall sign the necessary receipts therefor.

SEC. 2. The Adjutant General is hereby required, after such payment shall be made, to present to the Treasurer of the United States a statement of the amount so paid to the said parties named in the first section of this act, and request payment of the same, if the same has not already been paid, and all moneys received thereon shall be placed in the Treasury of this State.

SEC. 3. No moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury of this State under the provisions of this act, except upon the audit of proper vouchers by the Controller, Adjutant General, and Paymaster General of this State, who are hereby designated and appointed as Commissioners to examine and audit said claims, and to direct the amounts to be paid, and the manner *and to whom* the same shall be paid by the officers named in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. The officers or persons named in the first section of this act, before any money which may be found due to *said regiment, or the individual members thereof*, shall be paid over to them, or either of them, shall jointly and severally execute and deliver to the Controller of the State a bond or undertaking, with two sureties, to be approved by the Adjutant General, who shall duly justify, conditioned in the penalty of twice the sum found to be due said regiment, or the members thereof, for the faithful and legal application of said moneys to the objects specified in this act, or as shall be found to be due, and directed to be paid or applied by the Commissioners named in the third section of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE RESERVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Surely there must be something "rotten in Denmark." Leaving out of question the balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the net receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were [illegible] cipal of the debt, amounted to $340,843,580 91, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $7,105,376 24. Let it be well understood that the legal amount to be applied for the sinking fund should not have exceeded $39,000,000 for that year. As a blind for this unpardonable and manifest misapplication of our resources, the Secretary of the Treasury adroitly endeavors to throw dust in our eyes by a statement of the reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1873. Why the Secretary of the Treasury also includes in the expenditures the outstanding certificates of deposit, and adds a like amount of legal-tenders, held by the Treasury for their redemption, to the balance in the Treasury, is of the most dubious and mystical propriety.

The receipts during the first quarter of the current fiscal year are given as amounting to $99,704,310 58, including the Geneva award of $15,500,000. The net expenditures during the same period were $138,507,353 90, including the award of the Geneva tribunal, investment account, and also the redemption of the public debt of $34,988,775 69, thus showing in the short space of three months an excess of expenditures over receipts to be no less than the enormous sum of $38,803,043 32! And all this in the face of greatly-diminished revenues from duties on imports and from internal revenues. Is it to be wondered that the Secretary of the Treasury should have been compelled to attack so unsparingly the forty-four millions of the reserve?

It's very well to call for economy and retrenchment in our expenditures, but if the Secretary of the Treasury continues to follow such a reckless course we are most assuredly on the high road to bankruptcy.

Let Congress see to it, that the reserve, so wantonly used, be restored, at all hazards, in full, and to put a stop to this insane mania of anticipating the redemption of a debt not yet due on such a scale. Everybody knows that figures never lie, and though truth is seldom palatable to most of us, it sometimes does good to have it told in plain words.

Your readers can draw such conclusions as they think proper from the preceding facts, but what excuse can the Secretary of the Treasury offer for such a mismanagement of the nation's resources?

ARISTIDES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

"LES SOUPES BENNETT."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have discovered recently the chemical analysis of this celebrated condiment, and hasten to make it known to the public—translating chemical terms for the benefit of the ignorant.

Careful examination showed the basis of it or 60.75 per cent. to be *mendac.* (Anglice, lies;) 15.25 *od. et rix*, (hatred and scandals;) 12 per cent. *odium theologicum*, and 10 per cent. *invid. pior.*, (envy of the good,) the remaining 2 per cent. seems a seasoning of *verb. pers.* (or blackguardism.)

The directions are "to be administered every day to the most respectable men of the community."

CHEMIST.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

DUTCH HARMON ARRESTED AT LAST.

HOW THE DESPERADO WAS CAUGHT.

Harmon Ledendorff, better known as "Dutch Harmon," was last night arrested by three of the officers of the Twentieth Precinct, at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Tenth avenue. The arrest, so far as could be learned, was affected in this wise: Harmon was seen standing in Tenth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, by Officer Carmick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who had been detailed by Capt. McCullough to watch for the desperado. Carmick ran up, and catching Harmon by the neck, placed his revolver at his head, and ordered him to surrender. Harmon dodged under the officer's arms and ran up Tenth avenue like a deer, carrying the officer's revolver with him, one chamber of which had been discharged. He was met when near the corner of Twenty-eighth street by Officers Fitzgerald, Gallagher, and Joyce, of the Twentieth Precinct. The former officer recognizing Harmon, immediately gave chase, and after a sharp run caught him. Harmon, while the officer was running after him, cocked the pistol, and, aiming at the officer's head, pulled the trigger; the revolver, however, being only half-cocked, failed to do any damage. Officer Carmick claims the prisoner as his, while the other officers say that they should receive the credit of arresting him, as he undoubtedly would have escaped had Officer Fitzgerald not been so prompt in following him. Harmon some time since escaped from the New-Jersey State Prison at Trenton, to which place he was sentenced for five years for committing a burglary in Jersey City. He is now arrested on suspicion of having murdered the private watchman at the Hudson River Railroad Depot a few days ago.

THE POST OFFICES.

CHANGES MADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Feb. 28:

New-England.—Office Established—Wytopetlock, Aroostook County, Me., Mrs. Elisha J. Murray, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Coventry Depot, Tolland County, Conn. Postmasters Appointed—Samuel A. Parsons, Dead River, Somerset County, Me.; Augustus M. Whitman, Hebron, Oxford County, Me.; Edward P. Viles, North New-Portland, Somerset County, Me.; Samuel W. Dunham, North Paris, Oxford County, Me.; Almon Works, Rome, Kennebec County, Me.; Olis McCorrison, Union, Knox County; George F. Piper, Sanborn's Mills, Carroll County, N. H.; Austin J. Bachelder, Sugar Hill, Grafton County, N. H.; J. Andrew Comstock, Uncasville, New-London County, Conn.

New-York.—Name Changed—Rider's Mills Depot, Columbia County, to Rayville. Postmasters Appointed—Jas. A. Schermerhorn, Glen Haven, Cortland County Wallace Sibley, Ischua, Cattaraugus County; Wm. H. Coles, Locust Grove, Lewis County; Ellis Meaker, Owasco, Cayuga County; Conrad Fryer, Voorheesville, Albany County.

New-Jersey.—Offices Established—Allenwood, Monmouth County, D. F. Allen, Postmaster; Clyde, Somerset County, E. L. Bennett, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Meckesville, Carbon County, Adam Meckess, Postmaster. Discontinued—Powelton, Centre County. Name Changed—Southwest, Warren County, to Enterprise. Postmasters Appointed—Joseph Seifrit, Beckersville, Berks County; John E. Mancher, Carrolltown, Cambria County; E. B. Buchanan, Conemaugha, Cambria County; Mrs. Hannah Turrell, Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon County; Lawrence W. Bowen, Fredericktown, Washington County; R. B. Crowthamel, Hagersville, Bucks County; Hannah Staley, Menallan, Adams County; Nathan Longnecker, North Coventry, Chester County; Mary A. Griffith, Pavia, Bedford County; Calvin E. Clawson, Satterfield, Mercer County; John K. Heckathorn, Ten-mile Bottom, Venango County; Charles G. Conkling, Wells' Tannery, Fulton County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Cranberry, Carroll County, Samuel Snyder, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Eugene S. Calvert, Agricultural College, Prince George's County; T. J. Bowens, Longwoods, Talbot County.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

William A. Stone, one of the Canastota incendiaries, by profession a lawyer, thirty-five years of age, was found guilty of arson in the first degree. In passing sentence upon him Judge Murray said: "You have been convicted by the jury, after a fair trial, of arson in the first degree. With the verdict I think no one can complain; the evidence fairly warranted that conclusion. And there is no palliation for your offense. You are liberally educated; you became a member of the learned profession. You knew crimes against the law and the consequences, and yet under this light and knowledge you committed this offense. It is a most aggravated one; it was not the kindling of one dwelling. You have committed to the flames many habitations. You have sent out into the dark night many families. They have been obliged to go forth fearing for their lives. What could have induced you to commit such an act heaven and you only know! But justice has overtaken you at last. Henceforth you are to be deprived of society and all its pleasures and advantages. It is to be hoped that you will seek the pardon of heaven. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison at Auburn during the term of your natural life."

SENATOR PEASE, OF MISSISSIPPI.

A Connecticut correspondent writes that Henry R. Pease, recently elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, enlisted from Ellington as a private in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Regiment in the war. In February, 1863, he was discharged in Baton Rouge to take a command in a colored regiment, one of the first formed in the Gulf Department. He was soon after assigned to a position on Gov. Andrew's staff, filling the positions of Corps Instructor and Assistant Judge Advocate. He was then appointed Superintendent of Education for the State, with Head-quarters at New-Orleans, which position he filled until the State was again admitted to the Union. He then went to Mississippi and was elected Superintendent of Education, filling the position satisfactorily for the past four years.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A JUDGE.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Bolivar B. Danels, Presiding Judge of the Orphan's Court in this City, [illegible]

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

THE MOVEMENT IN THIS VICINITY.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

At Plymouth Church yesterday morning twelve new members were admitted into the congregation and two were solemnly baptized. Among the usual religious announcements Mr. Beecher stated that on next Tuesday evening a woman's temperance mass-meeting would be held at Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church. I need not say, he added, how deeply I sympathize with the movement for the reformation of our morals in one respect, for the suppression of intemperance, but although I don't suppose that this battle is to be fought by one generation so as that it will not be fought over again by the next, and while I regard it as only part of that great battle of the superior man against the animal man, which must, therefore, be continued to every generation, yet in each generation every effort should be made to limit and suppress so great an evil as intemperance, and so great a crime as the making of intemperance. There is no crime like that which makes criminals, and among all the incentives to vice there is nothing so fertile in the making of criminals as the sale of intoxicating drinks. Therefore, whatever may be attempted properly and legally to restrict it, whatever instrumentalities may be employed that are right and reasonable should have our profoundest sympathy, and in their use our active co-operation. We have seen a great many extraordinary things within the last twenty years, and another one has just commenced. This revival of religion in the direction of temperance under the auspices of women, by the instrumentality of personal supplication with men and prayer unto God, this is indeed a phenomenon worthy of study and admiration. It is worthy of study by all who love to trace the operation of the human mind in communities, and it is worthy of more than admiration by those who believe in working for the purification of man. We look upon it not to criticise, but to say what has God wrought, and to marvel, and to hope that by this instrumentality God will work out a reformation and regeneration that shall put our best attainments into the background, and fill the hearts of myriads of men and women with joy and thanksgiving. Whatever may be the circumstances and conditions of the Western women, their work is a noble one, and men should criticise their mistakes with leniency and rejoice in their success with great joy, because every man should rejoice in everything that tends to pluck a fellow-man from the burning.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING AT HARRY HILL'S.

According to his promise, Harry Hill yesterday evening threw open the doors of his Variety Theatre to advocates of the temperance cause. In five minutes the hall was fairly packed, men and women standing on the chairs and tables to obtain a good view of the stage. The audience was composed almost wholly of respectable citizens. Among the number present were Ex-Commissioner Isaac Bell, of the Board of Charities and Correction; Serg. William H. Lefferts, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, who was accompanied by his wife; Abner Newcomb, Mr. Appleby, owner of the Central Park Garden; Henry R. Perkins, the lawyer; John O'Donnell, Edward O'Brien, and many others. At 8 P. M. Harry Hill and his manager, Prof. Campbell, came on the platform, and opened the proceedings. Prof. Campbell said that Mr. Hill's stage was at the service of any one who wished to speak about temperance. The ladies' committee had not come forward, but Mr. Hill had opened the hall to show that his offer was made in good faith. Mr. Hill said that any one who desired to speak could come forward and be certain of a fair hearing.

Mr. James A. Medhill was the first to come upon the platform. He said that he was never in Hill's in his life, and that he was surprised at the orderly character of the meeting and the class of men he saw present. He had never drank any intoxicating liquor in his life, and wished that all others were the same. He did not wish to offend any one, but he thought that the ladies' committee had lost a glorious opportunity.

Mr. Henry Glovers, an old gentleman who has a carpenter's shop in Ridge street, next came forward. He had his wife with him. He said he had not drunk liquor in thirty years; that he performed his daily work without feeling the want of liquor as a stimulant, and he thanked Mr. Hill for opening the theatre for such a purpose. In conclusion, he wished Mr. Hill God speed

A young man from the country next came forward, and after making some remarks regarding the spread of the temperance movement, said that he did not wonder at the absence of the ladies' committee, as Harry Hill's was the last place in the City they would be likely to visit.

This remark, so uncalled for, created a storm of disapprobation, and Mr. Perkins stepped on the platform. He said that he had read the card of Mr. Hill published in THE TIMES, and had come to the meeting out of a feeling of curiosity. He could not refrain from resenting an implied insult in the last speaker's remarks, not only to Mr. Hill, who had faithfully kept his word, but to the audience in the hall. He referred to the calumnies published in the *Tribune* against Senator Carpenter and President Grant, and said that if the temperance movement in this City was to be carried on by such young men as the last speaker it would prove a failure. They did not want young men from the country, who evidently told the truth when they stated they did not live in New-York, but they wanted men who knew how it was themselves.

At this moment Gen. McMullen, the President of the Union Temperance Association, entered the hall, and was escorted to the platform by Mr. Hill, who introduced him to the audience. He was received with cheers, and when Harry Hill raised his hand to insure silence, the room became perfectly still. Gen. McMullen said that he was perfectly surprised at the character of the audience, and the order which characterized the meeting. He thanked Mr. Hill, and thanked the audience. He gave a graphic description of his conversion to temperance, described the spread of the temperance movement, and referred, with great effect, to the murder of the poor young girl, Mary Lawler, by Doyle, the drunken policeman, in South Fifth avenue, on Wednesday last. He regretted that the ladies' committee had not come forward and embraced Mr. Hill's kind offer. He told Mr. Hill that the meeting there last night would have the ultimate effect of closing up Hill's bar. He then asked Mr. Hill whether he would place his hall at the disposal of the Union Temperance Association next Sunday evening. Harry Hill came forward, and spoke to Gen. McMullen, who said, "Mr. Hill says he gives us the hall free for next Sabbath evening." The announcement was received with a storm of cheers, and Hill bowed his acknowledgments. Gen. McMullen said, "The services will be from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock next Sunday evening." A gentleman in the audience called out, "Get Dr. Chapin to come." Gen. McMullen said, "I will get him to come, if he will do so."

Mr. Appleby, owner of Central Park Garden, then made a few remarks, saying he was willing not to rent any of his City property to liquor dealers.

Prof. Bill Clarke, the pugilist, then said that he wished to say one word about women who by their bad temper drove their husbands out of their homes to get drunk on the outside. He thought if many wives would show more affection and gentleness toward their husbands, there would be less drunkenness.

The meeting then adjourned.

CROWDED MEETING IN THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

A meeting in sympathy with the temperance movement was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel attached to the Church of the Strangers. The building was crowded to its fullest extent, and it became necessary to open the lower hall, which was also speedily filled. Mr. A. T. McMullen, Chairman of the Union Temperance Association, presided. The meeting was opened by singing the hymn, "Battling for the Lord." The Chairman then announced that the number of signatures to the pledge for the year was 444. On Sunday, Feb. 1, twenty-eight had been received, Feb. 8 sixty-eight, Feb. 15 fifty-one, and thirty-six on the previous Sabbath. Through the united efforts of two young men 164 signatures had been received. The speaker then stated that they now needed money. Enthusiasm had been at its highest pitch when no money had been called for, but on an appeal being made for money the enthusiasm had rapidly cooled. That such was the case, said he, could be readily seen from the fact that the meeting at Association Hall, on Saturday evening, was not as well attended, in point of numbers, as the one he addressed. If each one of his hearers would contribute to the extent of their means much good might be done. Prayer, without work, amounted to nothing. Earnest work and persistent prayer would accomplish much good. The speaker then stated that the New-York Union Temperance Prayer-meeting Association, of which he was Chairman, met in the chapel through the courtesy of the Pastor and congregation of the Church of the Strangers, and that they were not connected in any manner. He made the statement, he said, to clear up some misunderstanding on the part of the people. He would also state that, while he called the sisters in the West blessed for the good work they had performed, still the time had not yet come for the ladies of this City to visit the various saloons and interfere with the lawful business of their owners. He believed in petitioning the Legislature for assistance, and at the same time enforcing the existing laws. After prayer by Rev. W. C. Steele, P. G. C. of the order of Sons [illegible] tures, the doctor opened his remarks by saying that over 1,800 years ago Christ had come upon earth to save man. Some people would say that he came to save the soul of man. He would say man. There were five natures in man, viz.: The physical, intellectual, social, moral, and religious natures. After defining the social natures the speaker preceeded: Many people thought that if they stopped swearing and commenced praying they were converted to the Church, but this was a mistake. They were only one-fifth converted. If they spent their evenings in prayer-meetings and did not assist in good works, four-fifths of their natures yet belonged to the devil. Give me, said he, "a church in this City of 100 members, one-half males and one-half females, but thoroughly converted, and I will show you a shining light on a hill." The speaker then related his experience in the recent crusade against intemperance in the West, and continued by saying that though the liquor-dealers are protected by the law in this State, yet he called on the ladies to go and plead with the men who were causing the ruin of husbands and sons and brothers, to give up their nefarious traffic, and by the assistance of prayer, at the foot of the cross, their desires might be attained. Rev. W. C. Steele next addressed the congregation. There were but two powers, he said, that could be brought to bear upon men, these were prayer and love. Prayer moving heaven, and love reaching every human heart. Woman could wield these powers better than man. At present they could only pray for the dram-sellers. When the time for visiting the saloons arrived they would go. He had found that the hearts of the women were most in sympathy with the work, and he exhorted them to continue in the labor they had begun. He had visited the temperance meetings in different parts of the City, and found the people crowding into the churches, thus showing that they had the sympathies of the public. The services were concluded by a hymn and benediction.

MEETING IN THE SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

A temperance prayer-meeting, under the auspices of the East-side Temperance Alliance, was held at 3 P. M. yesterday, in the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church. Every seat in the church was occupied. Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor of the church, presided, and Rev. J. G. Inskip opened the meeting with prayer, making especial reference to the cause of temperance. The large audience then sang a temperance hymn adapted to the occasion. Dr. Dio Lewis was then introduced, and for nearly three-quarters of an hour entertained the meeting with a discourse on the subject of temperance, detailing many little practical and suggestive incidents connected with the movement in the West. The speaker did not close his remarks until he had said a few words to encourage the Christian ladies of the churches in New-York who have so far manifested an interest and a desire to do something in their own way in behalf of the cause in this City. The crusade against intemperance was essentially a woman's mission. They must go out and pray unceasingly; they must exercise charity and have unbounded faith. The women in New-York, the speaker concluded, should take courage by the triumphs of their sisters in the West. No man could tell what they might not do if they only once concluded to engage in the work. Dr. Lewis expressed the opinion that soon there would be found bands of earnest Christian women in New-York City who would rally forth to labor in the cause, and that the blessing of God was sure to follow.

Rev. W. H. Boole said he was sorry that this City had as yet been able to send no hearty response to the West. He had opened his church, and his congregation offered up their prayers for the cause. As yet, however, they had not organized any definite plan to further the movement, unless it was to pray. The women who were so vitally interested in the crusade against rum-selling could agree among themselves what was the best plan for them to pursue. The Church was with them, and the Lord would surely be.

Rev. J. G. Inskip, President of the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness, said the movement in the West was successful because Christ was in the work. The present movement was not in the ordinary acceptation of the term a temperance revival. It was a revival of God. It was due to earnest and constant prayer. He hoped Dio Lewis would live long to prosper the cause in which he had played so conspicuous a part. The speaker, in conclusion, said that the ultimate success of the movement here was inevitable. There was not a rum-seller in this City who could not be reached by prayer. He hoped God would speed the good work here. Rev. W. McDonald said that he had been thirty years enlisted in the cause, and the only reason the revivals in behalf of temperance in the past had not been successful was because God was not put foremost in the work. Rev. W. H. Boole here read a dispatch from an editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, who telegraphed that he had just returned from a tour through Ohio, and had seen 160 rum-shops closed. Rev. Mr. Boole then addressed the meeting. He said the temperance people wished no more laws just now on the subject of temperance. The laws they had were not enforced. They did not propose either to appeal to the Police or the Excise Board for anything. These officials were the people's servants and not their masters. He referred to the existing statutes on the liquor question as failures, and to the public officials whose duty it was to enforce them as corrupt men unworthy of trust or confidence. They were guilty, he said, before God of willfully neglecting their sworn duties. The speaker then said that the success of the temperance movement must depend upon the action of the Christian churches. The curse of intemperance, the most damnable blot on earth, must be blotted out by prayer. Prayer was next offered by Rev. Mr. Inskip, and the audience was dismissed after singing the Doxology. The meeting will be continued at 10 A. M. today.

TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING.

A temperance prayer-meeting was held in the hall at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, yesterday afternoon, by the ladies and gentlemen of that neighborhood. During the meeting one of the audience attempted to criticize some of the temperance societies in the City, but he was instantly informed by the Chairman that they had come there only to pray for the success of the coming crusade against rum.

MEETING AT GREENPOINT.

An interesting meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, Orchard street, near Calyer, Greenpoint, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Ward Temperance Alliance, being the sixth in the series of public temperance meetings held on successive Sabbath afternoons in that place. Mr. Benjamin Jones, the President of the Alliance, conducted the exercises. The attendance was large, and the meeting was opened with the hymn, "Come Ye that Love Our Cause," sung by the audience, followed by prayer, reading from the Scriptures, and the hymn, "Come, Freemen, Rally Once Again." The temperance pledge was read by the President of the Alliance, and every person in the hall was invited to sign it. Mr. Daniel Walford, of New-York, a well-known advocate of the temperance cause, was then introduced, and addressed the meeting on the relations existing between intemperance and the labor interest, and the prospective influence of temperance on the welfare of the working classes. He said the remedy he proposed to solve the problem and put an end to the evils under which the laboring community was suffering was a very simple one—total abstinence. All the breweries and distilleries in the land do not employ an aggregate of more than 500,000 men. The proprietors of these establishments turn over an immense amount of capital, but return a very small amount in the shape of labor, as the sum total they expend for manual assistance in their extensive business does not exceed two and a half per cent. of the entire capital invested, while every other known industry returns for laborers' hire an average of thirty-two per cent. Now, if the rum business could be stopped, and the money invested therein should be turned into other channels, labor, he said, would be provided for 2,500,000 additional persons, and no one need be out of employment. Drunkenness would be checked, poverty would be unknown in our midst, and all would be fed and clothed and be truly happy. The exercises were concluded with the hymn, "Round the Temperance Standard Rally," followed by the benediction. On Sunday next, at 4 P. M., Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, of this City, will deliver an address.

THE STATE.

PRAYER-MEETING FOR THE REMOVAL OF INTEMPERANCE IN NYACK.

NYACK, N. Y., March 1.—The temperance excitement has reached here. A large and enthusiastic prayer meeting was held here in the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Rev. C. E. Little stated the object of the meeting and appointed John Charlton chairman. Prayers were offered for the removal of intemperance from our village and whole country. After appointing a committee to further the object of the meeting the assemblage dispersed, singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATIONS FORMED—SERMONS AND MEETINGS.

The ladies of Jersey City, having organized at their meeting in the hall on the corner of Warren and Montgomery streets, on Thursday last, will reassemble in the same place to-morrow afternoon to perfect plans for the contemplated temperance crusade. The leaders in the movement do not favor the "praying-band" system. They think it is unadapted to a war of this character in a county like Hudson.

In Hoboken there is no evidence of a coming movement. In strange contrast with the activity of organizations of other cities, one of the temperance organizations of that city is falling to pieces. The membership has decreased to such an extent that the society was obliged last week to surrender its rooms in Odd Fellows' Hall. [illegible] ship last Friday, to take steps toward the suppression of the liquor traffic. There were present, among others, Rev. J. C. Rankin, of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. Lacey, of the Basking Ridge Methodist Church; Rev. Mr. Gibb, of the Millington Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Miln, of the Liberty Corners Presbyterian Church. They proposed a remonstrance to be presented to Judge Dalrymple at the opening of the next term of court, against the granting of any liquor licenses whatever. In order to procure a license in Beonard Township each liquor-dealer has to present to the court a petition, signed by a given number of citizens, certifying that the saloon proposed to be opened is a necessity. It was resolved at the meeting held on Friday that, to test his sincerity, each person signing such a certificate shall be required to make oath before the court to the truth of his statement.

In the town of Bedminster a number of temperance meetings are projected. One, to be addressed by Rev. Jas. LeFevre, will be held at the Lesser Cross Roads this evening, and another will be held to-morrow evening at Peapack, on which occasion Rev. J. A. Davis will be present.

In Bloomfield the saloon-keepers have been notified that unless their places are closed on Sundays suits will be immediately commenced against them.

The ladies of Englewood and of Somerville have organized, but have done nothing further.

In many of the towns the saloons are closed by virtue of a vote of the people, under the "Local-Option law." In such places the traffic is carried on only in secret.

The temperance question formed the theme for the sermon in the Hedding M. E. Church last evening. The Pastor, Rev. R. B. Yard, spoke enthusiastically of the present crusade in the West. He said that the movement was physically weak, but strong morally. He hoped that all the women in the country would bear the standard into every city, town, and village. It was useless to appeal to Legislatures. They either would not or could not suppress the vice. Only those working under an inspiration from on high could fight the demon rum out of existence.

Rev. G. S. Hare preached, by request, in the Central M. E. Church in Newark, on the same topic, last evening. The church was crowded. The speaker pointed to the good results achieved by the ladies in Ohio, and urged a similar crusade in that city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—To-day there has been a temporary lull in the excitement attendant upon the women's crusade against whisky, but in various quarters of the city temperance meetings have been held during the afternoon, which were attended by great crowds of people. The leading mass-meeting of the day took place at Col. Wood's Museum. The theatre was densely packed, while hundreds of people were unable to get in. The principal speakers were Mrs. Elizabeth J. French, the leader of the movement in this city; Rev. E. C. Romine, Pastor of the Fiftieth Baptist Church, from which the band which visited the Kensington saloons started out; Hon. J. F. Drew, and others. It was stated yesterday at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association that the saloons on Walnut street would be visited by the ladies of the lower section of the city to-morrow. Notwithstanding the bitter attacks which have been made upon women interested in the temperance movement by the local papers here, they are not in the least discouraged, and are determined to press on. *The Temperance Blessing*, one of the leading anti-rum journals of the State, says in an editorial this week: "The tide spreads; the wave grows larger, and the whole country promises to be swept and purified by it. The East is being stirred by it even now, and a few days more will probably bring it to our doors. In God's name let it come. Every friend of temperance and of humanity will pray for its advance. We have always advocated persuasion and kindness as the best means to be used in our cause, and these are the springs which vivify this women's movement."

Considerable interest is manifested in the course which the authorities will pursue if the women continue the crusade. Mayor Stockely and Gen. Chas. H. T. Collis, the City Solicitor, will to-morrow hold a conference in reference to the matter.

A great temperance demonstration came off this afternoon at Association Hall, in Germantown. Mrs. Goff and Mrs. De Forest, of Ohio, and other active agents in the cause, made addresses. The temperance people of Philadelphia are highly pleased at the course which THE TIMES and other independent papers have taken in the movement in this city, and are obliged to look to THE TIMES for a full chronicle of developments instead of to their home papers.

ATTITUDE OF THE AUTHORITIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A temperance meeting was held at Ninth and Spring Garden streets this afternoon. Speeches were made by George K. Snyder, Dr. Leech, Alfred H. Love, Mrs. Ellis, and others. In their remarks the speakers all gave encouragement to the crusade movement. Mrs. Ellis in her address alluded to the City Solicitor's opinion, which is to the effect that saloon-keepers are entitled to the protection of the law, and said that should the blood of one woman be spilled in the cause it would be more disastrous than the fraternal blood shed by Cain, and that the whole country would be deluged. An immense meeting was also held this afternoon in Wood's Museum, which was opened with prayer and singing.

Mrs. Dr. French said the women would not enter the saloons, but would use moral suasion with the rum-sellers. They will not block sidewalks or do anything against the law. The people feel that something should be done to remove the curse of rum. Legislation could do nothing for the movement. She thought it was necessary to rise *en masse*. It is proposed to hold services in the churches and in residences, and to have daily and hourly meetings to save the victims of intemperance and reform public sentiment. She called upon the Mayor to protect the women in their pious duty. Addresses were also made by Rev. J. C. Romaine and Mr. J. P. Drew. The latter said there were 500 churches and 8,000 taverns in the city. Of the latter there are one for eighty-eight persons, and $15,000,000 pass over the bars every year. In the evening there was another meeting held, at which a number signed the pledge. Other meetings will be held during the week.

OHIO.

TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETINGS IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—Temperance prayer-meetings were held to-day, one for ladies and one for men. They were largely attended, and intense interest was manifested. The sense of both meetings seemed to be that it would never do to let the work flag, but rather that the time had now come for beginning an active crusade. Rev. Mr. Stidham, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, in a sermon to-night, earnestly favored the beginning of street work at once, saying that while prayer in secret and in churches was well enough, if any particular work was to be accomplished it was necessary that faith and work should be united. Rev. R. W. Clark, of Trinity Episcopal Church, also preached in favor of a street crusade. A monster temperance mass-meeting will be held to-morrow evening, and will be addressed by Ex-Gov. Dennison and other prominent gentlemen. The programme of the crusade will be announced at this meeting.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who has been very ill, is rapidly gaining in health.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., has subscribed $5,000 toward the Agassiz memorial.

A Virginia attorney of high standing is said to have received $133,000 for collecting $160,000—a claim of the State against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the apprehension expressed in some quarters for the safety of Gen. Phil. Sheridan's scalp are not shared in the Valley of Virginia.

Five Governors of New-Hampshire sat at one table at a supper lately given in Manchester by the Amoskeag Veterans. They were Messrs. Straw, Smith, Weston, Stearns, and Harriman.

Mrs. Clem, of Indiana, is to have her fifth trial for murder in April. The County Commissioners have refused to make appropriations to pay the lawyers, and there is naturally much feeling upon the matter.

A recent San Francisco paper says that a call for a meeting in that city of the surviving members of what is known as the "Gordon California Association," [illegible] Perkins, for the land of gold, resulted in the assembly of only three persons: Jerome B. Painter, Atkins Massey, and John P. Bering. Only nine members of the association survive, seven residing in San Francisco, and two in Santa Clara Valley. They received from Louis R. Lull, Secretary of the California Pioneers, a copy of the agreement prepared in the Eastern States, which was furnished by Mrs. Gordon, of San Mateo County. The three proceeded to elect themselves to office, Atkins Massey being elected President; John P. Bering, Secretary, and Jerome B. Painter, Treasurer. A reunion has been decided on for the 6th of February, 1875.

Coddington Chesebrough, a successful Philadelphia merchant, died last week at the age of ninety-four years and nine months. He was a native of Connecticut, and early in this century was engaged in business in this City, near Peck slip. Afterward he went to Cincinnati, and thence to Philadelphia.

A Cleveland paper asserts that several young men, accompanied by ladies, have recently been stopped on Erie street, in that city, by a colored woman, who asked them for "a dollar and forty cents dat you owe me for washing." The gentleman is generally so confused as to be unable to reply, and the lady looks on with surprise, while the shameless and guilty cause of the discomfiture repeats her demand, and enjoys the scene.

PLEURITIC ATTACKS SUBDUED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists; 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

Important from Florida!

Choice Strawberries, Green Peas, Lettuce, choice Florida Oranges, from Benis Grove, on Indian River, &c., received direct from Florida, in Allegretti's "Iceberg." The Anti-septic Refrigerator at ALLEGRETTI, BADGER & CO.'S, No. 842 Broadway.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth,

Entirely superseding rubber and its injurious effects. This beautiful base is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. Diploma awarded to Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st.

We Would Call Attention to the Sale of the valuable banking-house and lot on the north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., to be sold on Tuesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DAVIES—McFARLAND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. W. S. Mikels, William H. Davies to Sarah A. McFarland, all of New-York. No cards, no fuss.

☞ Greenpoint papers please copy.

RENVILLE—PETTIGREW.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., George G. Renville to Effie, daughter of James Pettigrew, all of this City.

WHITTELSEY—PALMER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at St. George's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Chas. H. Babcock, Azariah Whittelsey to Ida Louise, daughter of the late John Palmer, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BORST.—On Friday evening, Feb. 27, Elizabeth, widow of John B. Borst, and daughter of the late Stephen B. Munn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BRAMHALL.—Suddenly, Feb. 27, Moses B. Bramhall, in his 59th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Bayonne, N. J., Monday morning, March 2, at 11:15. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M.

COUILLARD.—In this City, on Saturday, the 28th ult., Kenney Couillard, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 East 35th st., on Monday, March 2, at 4 P. M.

CHAMBERLIN.—At the Sturtevant House, of disease of the heart, Edward Chamberlin, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAWFORD.—On Sunday morning, March 1, Jane, wife of James Crawford, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 363 West 17th st., to-day, Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

FERGUSON.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874, in the 40th year of his age, Adam, eldest son of John and Jannette Ferguson, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. James F. Ferguson, No. 100 East 19th st., this Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—On Sunday, March 1, 1874, Ira Hutchinson, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9:30 o'clock A. M., returning at 2:30 P. M.

HILL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 28, 1874, John B. Hill, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

KRAUSE.—On Saturday, Feb. 28, after a brief illness, Anna H., wife of George H. Krause, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Richard H. Whitehead, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Baptist Church, Jersey av., corner of 4th st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEAVITT.—Saturday morning, Feb. 28, at the residence of his parents, Cooley, eldest son of Geo. A. and Mary C. Leavitt, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral services Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st.

McCORKLE.—At his residence, No. 309 Lexington av., Feb. 27, Henry M. McCorkle, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn.

NORRIS.—At Elizabeth, Feb. 28, 1874, Elizabeth T., wife of John D. Norris.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 West Grand st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ROGERS.—On Friday, Feb. 27, at New-Canaan, Conn., Harry Hoyt, only son of Henry B. and Mary L. Rogers, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 16 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents on Monday, March 2, at 2:30 o'clock.

ROSELLE.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 1, 1874, John Roselle, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will take place on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Second street. Trains leave foot of Liberty street, New-York, at 12:40 P. M.

RUTHVEN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 28, 1874, Jenny Amanda, the beloved wife of James A. Ruthven, and daughter of Hon. O. Newcomb, deceased.

Funeral services at Dr. Hall's Church, 5th av. and 19th st., on Monday, March 2, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

SHEPARD.—At Brooklyn, 25th inst., Ellen, wife of Charles U. Shepard, Jr., and daughter of the late James Humphrey.

Funeral services at the house of her mother, No. 201 Columbia Heights, on Monday, March 2, at 2 P. M.

STREET.—At South Orange, N. J., Feb. 28, William C., son of of Edwin and Jeanette Street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, 26th inst., Ancel Titus, a veteran of the war of 1812, aged 83 years, 5 months, and 18 days.

The funeral services will be at the W. M. E. Church, Tompkins av., corner of Willoughby, on Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends will please attend without further notice.

WIECHERS.—Feb. 16, at Matanzas, Abby Elizabeth, wife of W. A. Wiechers, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 West 23d st., on Monday, March 2, at 12 M.

WILLIAMS.—At Merrimac, Wis., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874, S. Thomas Williams, of this City, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Nova Scotia papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"AIDA," BY CHAS. WELLS, 75C.; "AIDA" March, 30c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Waltz, 30c.; also, Tenor Aria, "Celeste Aida," 40c.; Soprano Aria "Oh, Cieli Azzuri," 60c.; and the duos, trios, &c. "Marguerite," valse and "Ave Maria," L. M. Gottschalk, (posthumous,) 75c. each; "El Fresco" Waltz 40c.; "Cliquot" Galop, 30c.; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Longing," Barker, 35c.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," BY A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician to the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, No. 163 Duane st.—Monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 2, 1874.
CHAS. A. STETSON, JR., President.
JAS. STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7:30 P. M., at Fourteenth Ward Hotel. By order.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD McGUIRE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. THOMSON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 28, the attendance was quite large, and considerable business was transacted as follows:

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following property: One three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house with lot, 21 by 100.5, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue, sold for $2,250 over and above incumbrances amounting to $9,100, making the total price realized $11,350; purchaser, B. F. McCahill. One three-story English-basement brick house with lot, 17 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 167 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $1,800 over and above mortgage with interest of $4,380, total $6,180; purchaser, Thomas J. McCahill. These sales were made more particularly to perfect title, and at the sums sold the real value of the property is not represented, as the Sixty-second street house was sold a year ago through a broker for $10,000.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. P. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house with lot, 25 by 100.10, located on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 170 feet east of First avenue, which was purchased by H. C. Sullivan, defendant in the legal action, for $3,150.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement frame house with lot, 25 by 99.11, situate on West One Hundred and Forty-third street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $3,900, the purchaser being Thomas J. McCahill.

The Supreme Court sale of leasehold property on Twenty-third street, west of Eighth avenue, Wm. Kennelly auctioneer, was adjourned to the 31st inst., and the legal sale in charge of R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on One Hundred and Thirteenth street, east of Second avenue, was announced to have been settled.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 28, amounts to $218,385, as against $154,225, the figures for the previous week. The transactions of the week, although numerous, have been mainly of a legal character and devoid of interest, and the market presents no new features worthy of special mention.

The Thorne property, on Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, embracing eight lots of land, four of the same being on Sixteenth street and four in rear, on Fifteenth street, with mansion house thereon, has been recently sold by the executors of the Thorne estate, to the New-York Hospital, for $200,000. The same institution has also bought two adjoining lots, at the rate of $25,000 each.

Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White have removed their real estate office from No. 77 Cedar street to No. 35 Pine street.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

At various auctions to be held during the present week, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise specially noted, property will be offered as follows by the auctioneers named:

To-day, (Monday,) March 2.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the desirable four-story English-basement brown-stone and brick house, 15.6 by 55, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 206 West Twenty-fifth street, south side, 93.9 feet west of Seventh avenue. Terms liberal.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 50.4, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 66.8 feet east of Seventh avenue.

Tuesday, March 3.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Receiver's sale, under the direction of Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., of the valuable property, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau street, north-west corner of Pine street, known as the Commonwealth Bank Building, embracing a lot 36.7 by 80.4 by 37.3 by 80, with a five-story and basement brown-stone building covering same thereon. This sale is one of the most important of the week.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 98.9, No. 109 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.10 by 103.3, on East Twelfth street, north side, 158 feet east of Avenue C.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 230 feet west of Second avenue.

By Nicholas B. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north side, 375 feet east of Sixth avenue, with one lot in rear same size, fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, 400 feet east of Sixth avenue.

Wednesday, March 4.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, executor's sale, under the direction of the executors of the estate of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased, of the desirable business property No. 101 Bowery, east side, 75.4 feet north of Hester street, embracing a lot 25 by 119.5, with a two-story and attic brick building thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

Thursday, March 5.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale under the direction of the executor of the estate of John Westfield, deceased, of the Nos. 175, 177, and 179 Fourth street, between Sixth avenue and Barrow street, directly opposite Jones street, comprising a plot of land 54.3 by 54 by 69.11 by 29.11, with three two-story brick houses thereon, each 18 by 26. Also, similar sale, under the direction of the executors of the estate of Peter F. Randolph, deceased, of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 22.6 by 55, with lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 243 East Thirteenth street, north side, 157.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.4, with improvements, on East Sixty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, near Riverside Park.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 15 by 51, with lot 102.2 feet deep, No. 217 East Seventy-second street, north side, 200.10 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 17 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, south side, 187 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, public auction sale of a lease of four lots, each 25 by 100, on West Thirty-fourth street, south-east corner of Twelfth avenue, opposite the Manhattan Market, and a lease of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Thirty-fourth street, south-west corner of Twelfth avenue, opposite above. Leases dated May 1, 1872, for twenty-one years, with renewal.

By Hugh N. Camp, Esq., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the leasehold premises No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue, embracing a lot 20 by 100.5, with a four-story brown-stone-front house thereon. Lease from Columbia College for nineteen years and eight months from Nov. 1, 1866, with three renewals of twenty-one years each.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn real estate: Two three-story brick stores, each 20 by 48, with lots each 90 feet deep, Nos. 122 and 123 Third avenue, west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff street; three three-story brick houses, each 20 by 36, with lots each 100 feet deep, Nos. 124, 126, and 128 Ryerson street, west side, 124 feet north of Myrtle avenue; one three-story brick store, with lot 22 by 75, No. 163 Hudson avenue, north-east corner of Sands street; one three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot 20.6 by 75, No. 161 Hudson avenue, adjoining above; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fulton avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Schenectady avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 100, on Herkimer street, north side, 100 feet west of Schenectady avenue, adjoining above in the rear.

Friday, March 6.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 15.1 by 66.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 309 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Saturday, March 7.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——, Referee, of a house and lot on Fourth street, west side, 65.7 feet south of Horatio street. Lot irregular and running to Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and basement b.s. front house and lot, East 86th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 21x100.5	$11,350
1 3-story English basement brick house and lot, East 62d st., n. s., 167 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 17x100.5	6,180

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 2-story frame house and lot, East 113th st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 25x100.10	$3,150

By James M. Miller.

1 2-story and basement frame house and lot, West 143d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 25x99.11	$3,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 27.

Broome st., (No. 203,) 75 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 25x52	$20,500
Frankfort st., easterly corner William st., 58.4x87.11x83.9	86,000
Lispenard st., No. 12, e. s., 100 ft. e. of West Broadway, 24.1x94	40,000
Washington st., w. s., 35 ft. n. of Clarkson st., 40x75	12,200
27th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x98.9	30,000
40th st., n. s., 151 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x98.9	40,000
54th st., s. s., 197.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x100.5	32,000
90th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25.6x100; also, [illegible] corner 90th st., 20x100.5; [illegible] rear lot adjoining above, on n. s. of 80th st., e. [illegible]	650
[illegible] st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x102.2	12,200
127th st., n. s., 316.3 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11	16,000
[illegible] av., n. e. corner 48th st., 125x200 to 1st av., [illegible] Heights	9,000
[illegible] line between 32d and 33d sts., 102.3 ft. w. of [illegible] av., thence n. 20.9, thence w. 73.8 [illegible]	1,500

Greenwich st., No. 503, 4 years, per year	1,260
Greenwich st., No. 186, and Day st., No. 60, 5 7-12 years, per year	5,000
Lion Park Hotel, also Belvidere Hotel and Park in front, 9th av. 127th and 129th sts., 5 years, per year	6,000
Prince st., No. 64, 5 years, per year	1,560
Water st., No. 134, n. w. corner Pine st., 5 years from 1871, per year	2,400
1st av., No. 118, 4 years, per year	2,500
1st av., n. w. corner 28th st., buildings, lots, machinery, &c., 5 years, per year	8,000
3d av., Nos. 785 and 787, 5 years, per year	1,800
Pier No. 52, foot of Gouverneur slip, east ½; also, 130 feet of bulk-head lying east of pier, 21 years, per year	2,625

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, all hard-wood finish, on West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard. Price, $23,000. Also, a lot on West 58th st., near Grand Circle, $17,000. Also, three stores and dwellings, with large two-story building in rear, Nos. 981, 983, and 985 8th av., near 58th st., on seven years' lease, $16,000. Apply to WM. BEDELL, Builder and owner, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED.—An elegant house on Murray Hill; first-class four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x65, fully and elegantly furnished; lot 25x200 feet, with large, first-class stable on the rear street; or will be rented to a first-class private family at $700 per month.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY stores, No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28x197 feet; suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light; possession prior to May if desired. Apply to
GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house and lot, 16.8x100 feet, on 38th st., near 7th av.; house has all modern improvements, private staircase, &c., and is in perfect order throughout; immediate possession; price $18,500. Apply to SIMPSON & PEET, real estate office, Broadway and 44th st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, with all improvements, on the west side of Seventh Avenue Boulevard, between 126th and 127th sts. Apply to KIERSTED & SMITH, or to WM. T. BIRDSALL, No. 150 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, between 5th and 6th avs., and from 33d to 59th sts.; prices from $25,000 to $80,000; in other good streets, from $12,000 to $20,000.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE.—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE NO. 26 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av.; four-story brown-stone English-basement, 30 feet wide; lot 30 feet by half the block.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x55x100, for sale low, in 74th st., near Madison av.; hard-wood finish; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Address C., Box No. 5,384 Post Office.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 4TH AV.

East 18th st., near 2d av., 4 story, brown stone	$14,000
East 18th st., near Irving place, 3 story, brick	20,000
2d av., near 20th st., 3 story, brick	17,500
3d st., near 2d av., 3 story, brick	14,500

WILLIAM H. FALCONER,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH AV.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING
carefully attended to, and returns promptly made.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.—A GOOD church and three full lots on 57th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; church partially furnished. For further particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ONLY $20,000.—A FOUR-story brown-stone house, 21 feet front, on 46th st., east side; house partially furnished. For particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLING, hard-wood finished throughout, No. 12 East 75th st., for sale or exchange on easy terms. PHILIP SMITH, No. 133 7th av.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., between Broadway and 7th av., close to Central Park; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises for a short time.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGING, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, JR., No. 336 Pearl st., Franklin square.

FOR SALE.—WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A four-story brown-stone house. Apply to P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 2.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 39 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hill-side, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

$60 MONTHLY—RENTAL OR INTEREST Outlay—Handsome near-by cottage and grounds; quick transit; competing roads, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; near three depots; extra large lot; garden, lawns, flower, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society; light taxes; no assessments. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J.; three minutes from depot; very handsomely located on high ground; lot 100 by 300; house containing fifteen rooms, gas throughout, bath, water-closet, marble basins, hot and cold water, large cellar, cemented floor, furnace for heating the entire house, stationary tubs, and complete with all modern conveniences; terms easy.
Inquire of R. C. REYNOLDS, No. 26 Pine st., New-York, Room No. 2.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City. TO LET OR FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each nine, ten, fourteen, and nineteen rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to
JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ON HIGHLAND av., corner James st., Sing Sing, a large double residence, three stories, sixteen rooms, and all modern improvements, with plot of a half acre; stable, carriage-house, abundance of fruit and splendid river view of twenty miles; is free from incumbrance, and will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for City property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 10, or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J.—Two well-located very nice frame houses; over two lots of ground each; twenty-five minutes from Chambers and 23d sts.; five from depot; commutation about $1 per week; about $3,500 and $4,000; terms easy. Photograph with owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 A. M. and evenings.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A FACTORY CONsisting of two large buildings, with an abundance of fresh water, suitable for a hat or other light manufactory, within a short distance from the City. Inquire of J. ALBERT WILSON, No. 79 Cedar st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale; also cottage, furnished, to let. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

A WESTCHESTER FARM.—32 ACRES, FIFteen miles from City, French-roof house, barn, orchard, &c., at a bargain. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FRONT; IMPROVED place, four acres or more $25,000.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, MARCH 5,

Valuable Leasehold Property,
On 34th st., 12th av. and Hudson River.

Four lots on the south-east corner 34th st. and 12th av., directly opposite the Manhattan Market, 100x100 feet. Also, four lots on the south-west corner 34th st. and 12th av., with all the rights to the water front on the North River at the foot of 34th st. This valuable leasehold has 21 years to run, with renewal of 21 years.

Maps and particulars at WOOD, BRADY & TODD'S, No. 9 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 243 EAST 13TH ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Executors of Peter F. Randolph, deceased.

EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—The very desirable four-story basement and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 243 East 13th st., north side, 157.6 feet west of 2d av. Dwelling is 25x55 feet, with party-walls, good order, and contains all conveniences. Lot 103.3 feet. $10,000 now on bond and mortgage, which can remain. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, NO. 12 PINE ST., will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story English basement house [illegible] NO. 206 WEST 25TH ST. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

34

MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF

ANDREW CARRIGAN, Deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH STREET.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH STREET.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK

AND

HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. STEVENS, ESQ.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of John B. Stevens and others, Trustees, the following desirable stores:

PEARL ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 120 Pearl st., near Old slip.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 84 Water st., directly in rear of the above. The two buildings will be sold together, (running through from street to street,) having separate fronts and entrances on each street; size 24.2x128.8.

WATER ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.2x80.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 84, 24.2x85.1.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.1x96.2.

SOUTH ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 43, 24.1x98.9.

EAST RIVER.—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot on South st. to the bulk-head on the East River, opposite lot No. 43 South st.; front on bulk-head, 20 feet ½ inch.

Title perfect; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. 77 Cedar st.

Or to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—UNITED STATES DIStrict Court.—In the matter of JOHN S. PIERSON and EDWARD PIERSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the above-named bankrupts, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following property and assets, viz.:

All the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts, or either of them, in the following lands and premises:

First—4,605 acres, known as the Sherman League and Labor, situate one mile from Canton, in Van Zandt County, Texas.

Second—4,605 acres, known as the Cordena League and Labor, situate about three miles from Canton, in Van Zandt County, Texas.

Third—1,760 acres, known as Vital Flores, part of League and Labor, situate near San Felippe, in Austin County, Texas.

Fourth—320 acres, situate five miles from Rusk, and 550 acres, situate twelve miles from Rusk, in Cherokee County, Texas.

Fifth—880 acres, situate about twenty miles from Corpus Christi, known as Herrera Grant, in Nueces County, Texas.

Sixth—Three-story brick store and lot, known as No. 26 Hayne st., in Charleston, S. C.; lot 22 feet by 150 feet, (subject to a mortgage for about $6,000.)

Seventh—The books of account of said bankrupts, together with all book debts and claims, which by said books of account may appear to be due and owing to said bankrupts' estate, and which may remain uncollected and unsettled on the day of sale.

Eighth—One safe, with combination lock, in good order, L. Lilly & Son makers, size 26 inches by 25 inches, by 30 inches; may be seen at Anderson, Starr & Co.'s, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

Detailed description of the property and a schedule of the book accounts may be had upon application to Mortimer C. Addoms, attorney for the assignee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.—Dated Sept. 13, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Dec. 2, 1873, at same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 30, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee, &c.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to March 2, 1874, at same hour and place.—Dated Dec. 2, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee, &c.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Attorney for Assignee.
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JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL WITHOUT RE-serve, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 5, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the following valuable improved and unimproved property to close an estate, by order of heirs:

Nos. 124, 126 and 128 Ryerson st., between Park and Myrtle avs., three two-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with modern improvements; size of houses, 20x36, lot 20x100. Must be sold.

ALSO.

Nos. 123 and 124 3d av., (late Powers st.,) west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff st., two three-story brick stores.

Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson av., north-east corner of Sands st., two three-story brick houses; corner now used as a hotel; rents well; one of the best stands for business in the city.

Also, following splendid lots:

Fulton av., two full lots on south side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av.

Herkimer st., three full lots on north side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av. and in rear of above.

Terms very easy on all of above property. Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 109 WEST 27TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the north side of West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 109. House contains modern improvements. Lot 20x98.9 feet.

PARTITION SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court.—The undersigned Referee will sell at public auction, at the New-York and Harlem Railroad Depot, Mott Haven, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a house and lot of land situate on Cottage st., in Mott Haven, being a lot 25 feet wide in front and rear, 110 feet deep, with a good dwelling-house situate thereon, and formerly owned and occupied by Richard Crooker, deceased, in his life-time.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

For particulars inquire of SAMUEL M. PURDY, attorney at law, West Farms, or of J. H. G. BLYTHE, attorney at law, Mott Haven.

Dated Feb. 24, 1874.
STEPHEN S. MARSHALL, Referee.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, MARCH 12—Two brick houses and lots on Washington st., Brooklyn, in the business centre of the City. By order of
W. W. SKIDDY,
J. D. HEISSENBUTTEL,
Trustees.
Maps and particulars at their office, 9 Pine st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 26 West 49th st., Supreme Court order, by H. N. Camp, March 5; Columbia College lease; ground rent, $320.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor, Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET.—NOS. 170 AND 172 CENTRE ST., OPPOsite Earle's Hotel; rent singly or together at $1,250 and $1,500; size 35x65, with basements and vaults; cheapest stores in the City. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 30 JAY ST., CORNER Worth, five stories, first-class, occupied by United Confectioners' Association, between Washington and West sts. Apply to W. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 18 East 22d st., or No. 52 Wall st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET.—A FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER AND heaters, 50x80 feet, four stories, light from three sides; No. 545 West 21st st. Inquire at No. 361 3d av. FR. KOEHLER.

TO LET OR LEASE.—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 82 West Houston st., near Broadway. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, at office of Relief Fire Insurance, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

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STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE Stock Exchange, basement No. 3 Nassau st.; offices on second floor of No. 14 Wall st., and on fourth floor of Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE.

The five-story extra-wide building No. 341 Broadway, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET.—HEATED BY STEAM; WITH ELEVATOR, &c., AT NO. 24 PARK PLACE AND NO. 19 BARCLAY ST.; SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, INSURANCE, LAWYERS, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT STORE, 20x88, FINELY FREScoed, on west side of Union square, near 17th st.; rent, $2,500; immediate possession; a rare chance.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FLOORS ON WEST side of Broadway, near Stewart's, for business purposes. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR 15TH ST.; finest location in the City; fine order; to rent at reduced price. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, PARTIALLY FURnished, at Inwood, (214th st., New-York,) mansion, with stable, coach-house, gardener's house, and green-house, on block of land fronting on the Hudson River. House has hot and cold water, gas and all modern improvements. The place possesses all the requisites of an elegant residence for persons of fine taste; convenient and accessible, only 45 minutes from Wall street by railroad, or one hour's drive from Union square by elegant drives along the boulevards, or through Central Park.

Must be seen to be appreciated. Address or apply to CORNELIUS O'REILLY, No. 110 East 45th st., or to P. H. MAHER, with Fox Bros., No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET.—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., FIVE MINUTES from ferries, a large and strictly first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone-front dwelling, together with the grounds, containing six lots and a brick private stable. The place will be rented completely furnished or unfurnished during the owner's absence of two or three years in Europe, to a responsible and careful tenant at a very low rental, preservation of the property being the chief object in view. For further particulars call on or address
WM. MORGAN & SON,
No. 85 Broadway, Brooklyn.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF WASHington and Depeyster sts.—To let or for sale, possession on the 1st of April, the large buildings designed and erected for a young ladies' seminary, with all modern comforts and conveniences, and elegantly furnished in fine order and painted in fresco. Grounds large, fronting on three streets. It will be leased to a good, responsible tenant at a moderate rent, or will sell on very easy terms. Apply to
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET.—AT FORT WASHINGTON, NEAT COTtage, partly furnished, containing all improvements; rent $1,000. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO RENT.—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For further particulars call on or address B. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison av.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, elegant furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—ONE door west of 5th av., below 14th st.; in good order; four-story high-stoop; rent very moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO RENT.—FULLY FURNISHED, MURRAY HILL, East 37th st.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x98.9; to a strictly private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

YONKERS.—SIXTEEN HOUSES TO RENT. IF you want a house cheap, from $300 to $1,500 per year, or to purchase, apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, ON THE Hudson, near the water, for one year or more, a comfortable house, with not less than five good bedrooms, two or three acres of ground, shade, fruit, &c.; near depot, and not more than forty minutes from 30th st. Address, giving particulars, J. H. O., No. 46 Frankfort st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates.

For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty two years.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM
Railroad Company's
Consolidated Mtge. 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
Due 1900. A small amount for sale by
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY,
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by
W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon.
T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUStees of the New-York Grain-curing Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the company, No. 8 Front st., New-York.
WM. H. STILWELL, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

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FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879	50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879	30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889	40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890	20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890	30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900	40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.

Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW, (ANNUAL)—PUBlished at the office of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, contains a record of prices of Governments, Gold, Foreign Exchange, State and Railroad Bonds, and Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks, since the year 1860. Also a list of all the railroads of the United States, their mileage, stock, debt, earnings, &c., a full review of the year 1873, valuable tables for investors, railroads in default, &c., forming a book of fifty pages.

Pamphlet copies, $1; bound in cloth, $1 50.
WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 79 and 81 William st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 168 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISsion house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, several competent and reliable servants, well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., will be found, as usual, a large number of desirable servants, suitable for any situations in City or country; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, for all capacities, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Swedish Protestant woman; is a first-class seamstress, and would assist with the chamber-work; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl in an American family; is a superior chamber-maid and excellent waitress; willing and not afraid of work; best reference. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman for chamber-work and waiting, or as chamber-maid and assistant laundress, or as pantry-maid; private or public; best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy English Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is very clean and orderly, and an excellent waitress; best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY COMPETENT chamber-maid in a private family or nice boarding-house, by a neat, tidy, willing, cheerful girl; would help with waiting; has good reference. To be seen at the agency No. 60 6th av.; no charges.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 236 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and take care of children. Call at No. 427 West 17th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and assist in the care of children in a Christian family; best City reference. Call for two days at 440 3d av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; is an agreeable, well-tempered woman; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; can get up a good family dinner; understands soups, fish, game, poultry, meats, &c.; is a good bread baker; makes a variety of desserts; no objection to the country; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO IS WILLING to assist with the washing, in a private family or boarding-house; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and buiscuit; soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN; is several years in this country; is a first-class cook; can show excellent City references; speaks good English. Call for two days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and has good City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY YOUNG WOMAN, mulatto, who is an excellent and capable servant; very neat, tidy, and orderly; has three years' references; go country or City. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman, who is a superior cook in every branch; makes soups, pastries, jellies, creams, &c., in best style; can furnish long and satisfactory references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, good, substantial, plain cook or general housework; prompt and cleanly; City or country; has City references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, and pastry; good baker; lived in the best families; City or country; very best testimonials for ability, sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at or address No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, UNderstanding thoroughly her business in all its branches; references unexceptionable. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—NO OBjections to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Weir's office, no charge, No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands English and American cooking perfectly; excellent baker; desires a situation in a private family; highest City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK IN PRIVATE FAMIly or restaurant; City or country. Apply at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FRENCH AND GERMAN BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.—Families promptly suited with first-class servants of all nations for all capacities; male or female; City or country.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, speaking German, and highly recommended from France as an experienced teacher of young children, as nursery governess, ladies' companion, or housekeeper. Call Monday morning at No. 2 Neilson place, at H. L. Grandlienard's French Parlor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN AN HOTEL, HOUSE OF business, or private house; will undertake entire management of the household, &c.; give a mother's care to young children if required; first-class City references. Apply at No. 168 Madison av., corner 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—I WOULD LIKE A POSITION in a family; accustomed to charge of house and sewing; a good home more desirable than high salary; best reference; no objection to the country. Call or address Widow Lady, No. 223 East 28th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WORKING HOUSE-keeper in a small family; is a good sewer; has no incumbrance. Call on Monday at Protective Union, No. 48 Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th avenue.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, for general house-work; has been trained to habits of neatness, punctuality, and diligence; understands plain cooking and washing and ironing, and will try to merit the comforts of a home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY TO DO house-work for a small family; is a good laundress. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman in a family, who prefers to clean house in place of the care of a child. Call at No. 247 Bowery, near Stanton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR general house-work, with first-class reference; City or country. Apply at No. 95 East Houston st., near Bowery.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable French girl as lady's maid or nurse to growing children; is an excellent hair-dresser, and good seamstress; is well recommended and experienced; respectful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT LADY'S maid, understanding her duties perfectly; has excellent references; is of good disposition and ready to take a situation. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid or nurse to travel to Europe; would remain there or return as required; is a competent seamstress; best reference. Address M. A. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, CAPABLE person with best City recommendations; understand the finest washing, laces, &c.; can do up children's clothes perfectly. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; can do French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work neatly; very best City testimonials; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; linens and fineries of every description done promptly, in superior style. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to take washing and ironing home by week or month, or go out. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, Mrs. Chacon.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a good plain seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, AS nurse; has three years' City reference; very fond of children, and a neat seamstress; understands chamber-work; will try to study the interests of her employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants and raising them by hand; three years' reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-[illegible]—By a pleasant young German woman [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSE in a private family to take care of children of any age and sew; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL; City references; no objection to a short distance out of town. Call at No. 1,283 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; she is kind, willing, obliging, and careful. Apply at the French Office, 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE BY AN ENGLISHwoman; good City reference; willing to travel to Europe. Address M. A. B., No. 585 3d avenue.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; SPEAKS some English; is a first-class seamstress; can make dresses and undergarments by hand or machine; would do chamber-work. Call for a few days at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, salad dressings, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, dressing salads, &c.; is fully competent to take a man's place, and has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman, a steady, careful, and reliable man. Can be seen all the week at Brewster's, corner 14th st. and 5th av.

BUTLER AND VALET.—IS A THOROUGH waiter; would like to go to Washington, or stay in City; best City reference. Address M. Wallace, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; Protestant, well qualified, very stylish driver; sober and trustworthy in all his duties; the highest testimonials from Europe; also, the best City references; has lived nine years in one place; will accept moderate wages. Call or address J. H., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY reliable man; is a careful driver, good plain gardener, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is industrious and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best City references; can be seen with his present employer; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call at private stable, No. 2 East 54th st., or private house No. 208 East 59th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORed man, aged twenty-seven years; can drive in City or country, and is a good groom; can also milk, wait on table, &c.; lived four years with last employer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MARried man; understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent City driver; understands the care of valuable carriages, harness, &c.; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references for sobriety and careful driving; six years in his last place. Address, for two days, Coachman, Box No. 71, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG person, aged twenty-one years; can take care of horses, drive, milk, take care of cattle, do plain gardening, and farm-work; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; can drive four in hand or tandem; the best reference. Call on or address J. B., at private stable, No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHman (married, one child;) is competent in every respect; has good reference. Address C. P., Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address D. B., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman; Scotch young man, strictly temperate and obliging; no objections to the country. Call or address C. T. C., No. 34 Liberty st., room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY MAN (SINGLE) AS coachman and groom in a private family; willing and obliging; good references. Address W. W., No. 68 5th av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, as first-class coachman and groom; good City reference. Call or address R. M., No. 963 6th av., corner 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS SIX years' best City references. Call or address J. F., No. 119 West 19th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American man; married; no children; man understands all branches of farm-work, working machines, caring, cattle and horses, raising crops, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER (EXPERIENCED) AND USEFUL Man.—By a German married man, aged twenty-five years; can do all branches of gardening, such as greenhouse, grapery, hot-beds, flowers, vegetables, prune, graft, &c.; can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; would like rooms for his family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; laying out of a place; best City reference from last employers. Address A. S., 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; UNderstands his business thoroughly; small family; first-class references from Scotland and this country. Address A. P., New-Rochelle Post Office.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF horses; can furnish good reference. Address Charles, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH GOOD recommendation, as first-class gardener. Address F. Gilenger, No. 250 East 109th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—GARDENER, &c.—DAIRY, poultry, &c.—By a man and wife aged 40 years; no children; man is a first-class vegetable gardener; also has fair knowledge of hot-house grapes, out-door flowers, hot-beds, &c., and can milk, care horses, drive, &c.; wife can care poultry, dairy, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—COLORED; IS CAPABLE OF many useful things; is also a good stone mason; City or country; has good and satisfactory references; is a really desirable and profitable person to employ. Call or address the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, aged twenty-five years, who can do plain gardening, farm-work, milk, care cattle, carpentering, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED twenty-two years; has experience in private family in waiting on table; can also polish furniture, clean silver, make fires, &c.; or will go under instruction as waiter in boarding-house or hotel; recommendations good. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; can give eight years' City reference; strictly temperate and not afraid of work. Address Jones' livery stable, No. 119 Madison av., corner 30th st., or M. L., Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address M. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; IS FIVE months in this country; has lived four months in a private family; can give references; speaks little English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service, knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober. Apply at the French Office, 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER; HE has eleven years' reference from one place. Call, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 31 East 33th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN as a first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COAT CUTter, with abilities and experience for first-class trade, may obtain a permanent engagement, at liberal wages, by addressing J. C., Box No. 2,146 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, about eighteen years old, as stock clerk and messenger; must live with his parents and have good reference. Apply to C. L. WOODBRIDGE & CO., No. 503 Broadway, at 9 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with City references; to assist with the coarse washing. Apply Monday morning before 10 o'clock at No. 10 East 44th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER. APPLY, with reference, to WM. B. ISHAM, GALLUP & CO., No. 93 Gold st., New-York.

WANTED.—IN AN OFFICE A LAD ABOUT FIFTEEN years, to write, and run errands. Apply at No. [illegible] South st., 9 to 11 A. M.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 7, at 12 noon, CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. HILDRETH. Freight only.

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco 1st of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, GIBSON........Saturday, March 7
ARRAGON, WESTERN........Saturday, March 14
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE........DAURE........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAU........Saturday........April 4
EUROPE........LEMARIE........Saturday........April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Wed., Mar. 4, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON........Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, will sail on TUESDAY, March 10, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, on WEDNESDAY, March 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL........March 13
CORINTH........April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS........March 6
ETNA........March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, E. C. REED, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

[illegible], Agent in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES........March 7
GLAMORGAN........March 21
PEMBROKE........April 4
ANDES........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 4.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........March 19
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.

45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.

3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.

12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.

1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.

25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.

11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.

1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wortherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.

500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.

200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.

700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.

CHAS. S. KIRBY,
CHAS. H. DREW, Brookline Water
WILLIAM ASPINWALL, Commissioners.

For specifications and further information apply to
E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer,
No. 12 West St., Boston.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE No. 125 West 25th st., near 6th av.; six stalls and one box-stall; carriage-house 25x60 feet, with elevator and all improvements; will not be let for livery or club stable. Apply at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors of house No. 122 West 12th st.; would rent an entire floor, with breakfast, to a desirable party; references required.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let in a strictly private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at moderate terms. Call at No. 112 East 22d st., near 4th av.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, large, sunny front room and communicating bedroom on second floor; also, other rooms; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., Stuyvesant square, 18th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large front room, third floor front; also, two single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class house and table; references.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR, front and back; board if desired; small select family. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; terms reasonable; references.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give, at reasonable terms to reliable people, two bedrooms, parlor, and private table till May 1. No. 14 East 31st st., near 5th av.

FORTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 133 WEST.—Pleasant second-floor room, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; desirable location; house and board first class.

NO. 101 WEST 22D ST.—A FURNISHED FLOOR to let for housekeeping; also, single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 58 19TH ST., WEST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two gentlemen, can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th st.; references.

A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, WITH first-class board; also other rooms. No. 160 West 46th st.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, handsomely furnished; also, single room on fourth floor, with first-class table, at No. 7 West 29th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 233.—TO let, with board, two small rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO EXTRA LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board; first-class attendance.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, AT NO. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

Grand opening Spring Goods, March 4 and 5.

Opening French and English Bonnets, Round Hats and Frames.

Opening Spring Parasols,

New French Flowers,

Sashes and Ties,

New style Fans,

Millinery Silks,

Spring Ribbons,

New Lace Goods,

Spring Trimmings,

New Embroideries,

New Swiss Carvings,

At KINZEY'S.

25,000 yards Hamburgs, 3c., 5c., 6c., 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c. yard,

At KINZEY'S.

Real Guipure Laces, 15c. yard up; Real Yak Laces, 29c. yard up,

At KINZEY'S.

Valenciennes Laces, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c. up; French Trimming Laces, 5c. yard up,

At KINSEY'S.

Ladies and Misses' Underwear, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Corsets, Night Robes, &c., popular prices,

At KINZEY'S.

Linen Collars, 3c. up, Tape Trimmings, 20c. piece,

At KINZEY'S.

Fine Tuckings, 6c., 10c. yard; Rufflings, 3c., 6c., 10c. yard,

At KINZEY'S.

Tucked Muslins, 20c. yard, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins,

At KINZEY'S.

Linen hemmed Handkerchiefs, 11c. up; Linen hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 12½c.

Opening Spring

Beaded Gimps and Fringes, Beaded Ornaments.

Goods Wednesday

Lining Silks, 25c. yard up; Bonnet Silks, 72c. yard up;

and Thursday,

Black Silks, 50c. yard up; Gros Grain Silks, $1 yard;

March 4 and 5,

Block Plaid Sash Ribbons, 29c.; Fancy Sash Ribbons, 31c. up,

At KINZEY'S.

Gros Grain Ribbons, 10c., 12½c. up; Cord edge Ribbons, 3c., 6c. up,

At KINZEY'S.

Two-button Kid Gloves, 50c.; One-button Kid Gloves, 31c.,

At KINZEY'S.

Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c., 89c.; Reynier's Dog-skin, 96c.,

At KINZEY'S.

Ladies' full regular Hose, 25c.; Gents' full regular Hose, 19c.,

At KINZEY'S.

Balbriggan Hose, 36c.; Lisle-thread Hose, 25c. up,

At KINZEY'S.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, &c.,

At KINZEY'S.

Toilet Department Soaps, Perfumeries, Powders, &c.,

At KINZEY'S.

Fans, Belts, Frames, Bags, Porte-monnaies, Albums, &c.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 AND 769 BROADWAY,

corner opposite Stewart's.

GRENADINES,
GRENADINES.

2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3 50.

2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 50 PER YARD, WORTH $4.

¾ WIDE, 80 CENTS, $1, $1 25, WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.

¾ WIDE, 50 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.

CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

BLACK SILKS, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3.

An inspection is requested, as the above are special bargains.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

SPRING, 1874! CARPETS, &c.!! SPRING, 1874!

New Goods and the finest assortment in the City, of ENGLISH VELVETS, from $2 50; BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75; TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 15; THREE-PLY and INGRAINS unusually low. OIL-CLOTHS, all widths.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

AT BARGAINS. LACE CURTAINS, GIMPS, FRINGES, and Window Furnishings. Parties furnishing should call and examine the stock and prices at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
One door below 13th st.

REMOVAL MAY 1.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.
$75,000 WORTH

REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
PASSEMENTERIES, LOOPS, &c.,
At an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Everything to be sold before moving higher up.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

OPENING SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.
ALL THIS WEEK.

Beautiful display of FRENCH PATTERNS and skirt trimmings. Something new in WALKING costumes. SMITH'S INSTANT Dress ELEVATOR, change from one dress to another. Seventeen [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

LAST SIX PERFORMANCES
of Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK........as........Alfred Evelyn
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM........as........Benjamin Stout, M. P.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT........as........Mr. Graves
Mr. W. R. FLOYD........as........Sir Frederick Blount
Mr. J. B. POLK........as........Capt. Dudley Smooth
Mr. J. W. CARROLL........as........Sir John Vesey
Mr. W. J. FERGUSON........as........Lord Glossmore
Mr. G. F. BROWNE........as........Mr. Sharpe
Mr. T. E. MILLS........as........The Old Member
Mr. W. J. LEONARD........as........Tabouret
Mr. C. E. EDWIN........as........Grab
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS........as........Clara Douglas
Mme. PONISI........as........Lady Franklin
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE........as........Georgina Vesey

SATURDAY NEXT—LAST MONEY MATINEE.

Mr. Wallack is happy to announce that
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
having entirely recovered from a long and severe illness, will reappear on
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
in one of his most popular characters.
THE COMEDY SERIES,
now in its nineteenth week, will be continued by the production of Coleman's fine play,
THE HEIR AT LAW,
on the occasion of Mr. Gilbert's reappearance.

BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

88th to 95th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, AT 1:30,
FOURTEENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Open 7; curtain 7:45.
NEW ERA IN FAMILY AMUSEMENTS.
FINEST AND LARGEST VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
ALL NATIONS UNDER CONTRIBUTION

To furnish the most appalling, wonderful, quaint, curious, emotional, beautiful, amusing, and artistic exhibition of human skill and art ever attempted in any country. Entire change of programme weekly.

THIS WEEK THE BERGER FAMILY.

The most delightful, musical, and Protean wonders of the age, with fifty new specialty artists, all planets in the dramatic firmament.

EVERY EVENING, AND
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, balcony and orchestra, $1.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Special announcement.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

The management announce with pleasure an arrangement with
MME. ILMA DI MURSKA
And her celebrated Italian Opera Company for
THREE PERFORMANCES at POPULAR PRICES
Previous to their departure for the West.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, at 1:30 P. M.
THURSDAY—SOMNAMBULA.
MME. ILMA DI MURSKA.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. The sale of reserved seats will begin on TUESDAY MORNING, at the Lyceum Theatre, at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st., near 6th av.

BENEFIT FOR THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

A GRAND BILL AND A GRAND CAST.

J. W. Robertson's exquisite comedy in four acts of
SCHOOL.
To be followed by Dibdin's celebrated operetta of
THE WATERMAN.

Reserved Seats to be had at the Lyceum Theatre Box-office.

SPECIAL.—On TUESDAY, March 3, MISS PHILLIS GLOVER will preside at the Box-office for the sale of seats.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS' MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 7, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'

FOURTH GRAND MATINEE.

Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso.
Mr. LOUIS LUEBECK, Solo Violoncello.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission tickets, ONE DOLLAR EACH; reserved seats, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Box-office of Steinway Hall, and at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Open 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.

THE BEAUTIFUL ILLUSION OF
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The renowned
PRAEGER FAMILY
will present in the Lectorium their unique musical novelties on the melophone, sither, and mandolin, with Swiss warblings, cat duets, &c.

ADMISSION, $1; NO EXTRAS.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT. AFRICAN FLUTE-PLAYER.

REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY,

Canon of Westminster, author of "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," &c., will deliver his second lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library at Association Hall, MONDAY EVENING, March 2.

Subject—THE FIRST DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA.

Tickets with reserved seats 75c., at the Library and the Hall.

LAST WEEK

of the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in

WATER-COLORS

now open, day and evening, at the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., will close Saturday night, Feb. 28.

GRAND

BILLIARD MATCH FOR $2,000 (DOLLARS.)
CYRILLE DION vs. MAURICE DALY,
AT TAMMANY HALL, 14TH ST.,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.
600 POINTS—FRENCH CAROMS.
ADMISSION, $1.

Tickets to be obtained at Chris. Connor's, C. Dion's, A. Garnier's, and Daly's Spingler Rooms. Paris Mutual Pools sold at Chris. Connor's Union Square Rooms.

DR. FELIX ADLER'S FIFTH LECTURE WILL be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock, at LYRIC HALL, 6th av., near 42d st.

Subject—THE TRIUMPH OF MOHAMMED.

The sixth and last of the course, entitled A SIGN OF THE TIMES, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25.

Admission to each lecture, 50 cents.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.—"EASTER ANTHEM," J. R. Thomas, 50 cents; "Easter Anthem," Danks, 50 cents; Easter Carol, "Victory," 5 cents; "Aïda," by E. Marzo, $1; Seventh Regiment Tribute Quickstep, 50 cents; "So the Children Say," song by Tours, 50 cents; "Sleep, Baby Sleep," song by A. H. Pease, 40 cents. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

THE PILGRIM.—ADULTS FREE; PERSONS under eighteen years of age, 15 cents; Sundays and every night. Matinée, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Collection taken; family resort.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CHAIN-IRON.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 M. the 1st day of April, 1874, for the below-described best American Chain-iron, to be delivered, free of expense to the Government, at the Washington Navy-yard, subject to such proof tests as shall in every way be satisfactory to the Commandant of the said Navy-yard, and at such times and in such quantities as may be called for by him, the last delivery to be prior to June 30, 1874:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,725 links Chain-iron, 1 7-16 inches diameter, 17¼ inches long, 13,700 pounds.

1,685 links Chain-iron, 1 8-16 inches diameter, 18 inches long, 15,114 pounds.

2,815 links Chain-iron, 1 10-16 inches diameter, 19½ inches long, 31,600 pounds.

2,035 links Chain-iron, 1 11-16 inches diameter, 20¼ inches long, 25,702 pounds.

925 links Chain-iron, 1 12-16 inches diameter, 21 inches long, 13,000 pounds.

1,875 links Chain-iron, 1 13-16 inches diameter, 21¾ inches long, 29,300 pounds.

Bidders will be required to send fair samples of the iron they propose to furnish, marked with their names, in one bar of 6 (six) feet long, of each of the different sizes required, to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. These bars will be subject to competitive tests, and will be required to stand a pulling strain of 70,000 (seventy thousand) pounds to the square inch section when turned down to the usual shape and size of testing pieces in the yard. All the iron called for to be delivered in straight lengths, free from flaws, ragged ends, and other defects, and to be equal to the samples furnished. Any iron falling below the required test will be rejected, and remain at the risk of the bidder until removed from the Navy-yard.

The award will be made to the lowest responsible bidder whose iron of the different sizes comes up to the required test.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the iron when awarded.

Blank forms for bidders can be had at this office.

G. E. THORNTON,
Pay Inspector United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM-TUG.

Sealed proposals for building a steam-tug will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, March 9, 1874.

For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY, March 2,
Last performance of Shakespeare's
Brilliant Comedy
LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

TUESDAY NIGHT, March 3,
First time in this country
of
Mr. W. S. GILBERT'S great LONDON COMEDY
entitled

CHARITY!!!

To be produced with new and elaborate scenery, new toilets, furniture, and the following important cast:

Dr. ATHELNEY........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
TED ATHELNEY, his son, a chip of nature,
Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. SMAILEY, with an ancestry
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
FRED SMAILEY, his son, a work of art,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Mr. FITZ-PARTINGTON, the minion of a private inquiry office........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. SKINNER, a Shepherd of the Fold,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE
THE BUTLER........Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
The Footman........Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Mrs. VANBRUGH, a woman with a history........Miss ADA DYAS
EVE, her daughter........Miss SRAA JEWETT
RUTH TREDGETT, a tramp..Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline........Miss GRIFFITHS

Act I. Mrs. Vanbrugh's Morning Room.
A BRAND FROM THE BURNING!!
Act II. The Morning Room.
CAIUS SMAILIUS SMILES ON HIS DESCENDANT!!
Act III. Mr. Smailey's Library.
HUNTED DOWN!!
Act IV. Dr. Athelney's Study.
THE TRAMP AND HER PROTECTRESS ARE QUITS.

A "CHARITY" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Mr. DALY begs to announce for early production Alexandre Dumas' brilliant comedy, entitled
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,
which has been in preparation for many weeks.

ACADEMY. TO-NIGHT—NILSSON.

Fourth (4th) subscription night of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY,) March 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
MIGNON. MIGNON.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON........as........MIGNON
MLLE. TORRIANI, MISS A. L. CARY,
CAPOUL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Signor MUZIO........Musical Director and Conductor
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) March 3,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON........as........LUCIA
NEXT WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 8 P. M.,
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
FRIDAY, March 6, at 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE. NILSSON.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON........as........LEONORA
SATURDAY next, March 7, at 1:30 P. M.,
FIRST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, (of this season,)
MIGNON—NILSSON.

General admission, $2.

Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Boxes, $16 and $20.

Matinée prices—Reserved seats, (all parts,) $1 extra. Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL—LOHENGRIN.
M. MAUREL'S BENEFIT MARCH 10.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MLLE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.

The management have the honor to announce that the FAREWELL NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK OF
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
prior to her departure for California and Europe, will commence at the above theatre under the direction of C. A. Chizzola, on
MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874,
and continue two weeks, when the musical and comical Parisian sensation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
will be reproduced by the celebrated artists who appeared, with such unequivocal success, in its earlier representations.

Grand Chorus and Orchestra, New Scenery, &c.
Musical Conductor........Mons. C. VON GHELE

General admission, $1; orchestra sofas, $2; orchestra stalls, $1 50; balcony fauteuil, $2; dress circle, $1; second balcony, 75c.; gallery, 50c. Sale of seats begins Thursday, March 5, at 9 A. M., at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Lyceum Theatre.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE HARRISON.

MONDAY, March 2, 1874.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The dashing young comedienne, Miss ALICE HARRISON, in her protean drama of the BOY DETECTIVE. With efficient cast.	The celebrated native artist, Mr. J. F. LITTLE in his own new drama, entitled, SANTIAGO AVENGED.

Both afternoon and evening with above.

The renowned and agile BEDOUIN ARABS.

The character vocalist HARRY C. MELVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9, Miss ALICE HARRISON IN BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.

LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LEATHERSTOCKING; LEATHERSTOCKING;
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
STAR COMBINATION CAST,
PICTURESQUE SCENERY,
THRILLING HISTORICAL TABLEAUS.

Last Matinée SATURDAY at 1:30.

MONDAY, March 2, Mr. FRANK MAYO as DAVY CROCKETT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK!
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
GILMORE!
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND!
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS.
ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, KEGEL, and all the soloists in
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1874, ARMORY,
14th st. and 6th av.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be obtained of clergymen and members of churches generally.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT FOR the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, at
STEINWAY HALL.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gordon's, No. 13 East 14th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. LEVEY & H. MEIGS, JR., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY MEIGS, JR., is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

CLARENCE LEVEY,
HENRY MEIGS, JR.

Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they have formed a copartnership under the firm name of

HENRY MEIGS, JR., & CO.,

for the purpose of continuing at the same place the business heretofore conducted by LEVEY & MEIGS.

HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
CHARLES E. FARRELL.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of SMITH & HARDING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JUNIUS SMITH,
PHILIP W. HARDING,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. No. 30 Broad st.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of P. W. HARDING & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.

PHILIP W. HARDING,
(Member New-York Stock Exchange,)
WILLIAM S. CAMP,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. No. 30 Broad st.

DISSOLUTION.

No. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

The firm of A. D. WILLIAMS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

A. D. WILLIAMS,
J. P. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership under the firm name of E. O. & O. C. READ has expired by limitation.

E. O. & O. C. READ.

The business will be continued by the undersigned.

E. O. READ, No. 41 Wall st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HAZARD & MONTAGUE, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in Stock and Gold Privileges, at No. 6 Broad st.

SPENCER H. HAZARD,
WM. L. MONTAGUE.
NEW YORK, March, 2, 1874.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A WELL-ESTABlished coal and wood business, situated in a very desirable locality on the Hudson River, with satisfactory lease. For further particulars, address C. W., Post Office Box No. 3,937, New-York.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—WHITE [illegible]. [illegible], Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 25 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX........Acting Manager

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

⁂ The entertainment offered for this week is extraordinary in extent and excellence.

Mr. FOX appears in two great specialties, and important additions, beyond the new grand ballet of THE FAIRY HOME, are made to the miscellaneous presentment.

(For the week ending March 7,)

THE ROUND OF PLEASURE.

1. The screaming burletta, HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS, with Mr. FOX as Twin, Hercules, Ajax, the Dying Gladiator, Venus, and Atlas. Rest of characters by the Grand Opera-house Company.

2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS' act, Orlanesidas.

3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean ballads.

4. World's Champion Skaters, GOODRICH and CURTIS.

5. Prof. J. L. DAVIS' school of trained dogs, in their marvel doings.

6. Charming descriptive ballet, arranged by Mons. GROSSI, maistre, introducing the RIGL SISTERS, premiere danseuses, and a grand corps, and entitled FAIRY HOMES.

7. The WILSON BROTHERS' PYRAMID SOMERSAULTS.

8. The MARTENS' celebrated CAT DUET.

9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by Mr. FOX'S irresistibly comic pantomime,
LES DEUX FUGITIFS.

JACQUES STROP........Mr. G. L. FOX
Robert Macaire........Mr. C. K. FOX

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
who will appear during the week in some of her
GRANDEST PERSONATIONS.

MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 2 AND 6,
DEBORAH.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 3 and 4,
MARIE STUART.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
MEDEA.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
THREE ACTS OF MARY STUART,
and the petite comedy in one act entitled,
COME HERE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
Shakespeare's great Tragedy of Macbeth.
LADY MACBETH........Mme. JANAUSCHEK

In active preparation Shakespeare's Grand Play of
HENRY VIII.
QUEEN KATHARINE........Mme. JANAUSCHEK

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
DION BOUCICAULT WILL APPEAR.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

It is respectfully announced that
MISS B. DARLING
(Pupil of Miss Fanny Morant)
Will have the honor of making her début on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, next, March 4, as
JULIANA,
In Tobin's exquisite comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.

Other characters by Mr. C. Wheatleigh, C. Leclercq, G. Beck, Sol Smith, Allerton, Loveday, Hiberts, and Regan, Miss Stella Congdon (by the kind permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.), and Miss Maud Granger, (by the kind permission of Sheridan Shook, Esq.)

Box-office now open.

Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS

LECTURES—
UNITY OF PLAN IN THE ANIMAL FRAME—ANTI-DARWINIAN.
UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, MONDAY, March 2,
8 o'clock.

Tickets at Putnam's, 23d st. and 4th av.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FOSTER'S INIMITABLE songs: "Old Black Joe," 30 cents; "Jennie with the Light Brown Hair," 40 cents; "Gentle Burke," 30 cents; "Hard Times, Come Again No More," 35 cents. Sung with immense success. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

CARD.

Signor ANGELO TORRIANI has resumed lessons in singing at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH E. GAY, plaintiff, against GEORGE ARENTS, Francis A. Artault, William Baldwin, Simeon Baldwin, Jr., John Bloodgood, Edward H. Bonner, John Bonner, John L. Brownell, Philip Bruns, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., R. Egerton, William M. Earle, Robert S. Elliott, G. Furman, James Gandolfo, Henry S. Germond, Charles A. Grymes, Gilbert L. Haight, individually, and as President of the New-York Mining Stock Board; Samuel B. Hard, Albert G. Heminway, Henry C. Hepburn, Robert M. Headen, Henry L. Horton, E. R. Ketchum, Rufus W. King, Cyrus J. Lawrence, De Witt C. Lawrence, Edward Livermore, Samuel F. Lockwood, H. W. Low, John A. Lewis, R. M. McJimsey, David Milliken, Samuel A. Mills, George D. Munroe, Charles O. Morris, individually, and as Secretary of the New-York Mining Stock Board; J. Wyman Morris, Fred Nathan, Isaac B. Newcombe, Albert H. Nicolay, John R. Norris, John O'Neil, William F. Owens, Joseph A. Patchen, Samuel W. Patchen, Augustus S. Peabody, George Phipps, W. H. Phipps, Charles H. Pierce, John Pondir, Richard H. Rickard, Nathan W. Riker, J. Frank Rosenbaum, Benjamin B. Rorke, Salem T. Russell, Edward P. Selmser, Francis G. Saltonstall, Charles M. Stead, Philip H. Stevens, Robert Stuyvesant, Jacob Stout, John J. Thomas, Peter B. Taylor, H. A. Tucker, Coll J. Turner, Coe D. Tows, William R. Utley, Albert H. Vernam, W. H. Wittingham, Robert Winthrop, E. K. Willard, Henry S. Wilson, Henry Zavala, Mary L. Wainwright, Executrix, &c., of J. H. Wainwright, deceased; Amelia Wolff, Executrix, &c., of Edward Wolff, deceased; George C. Dunbar, E. W. Mitchell, and J. P. Robinson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York Jan. 31, 1874. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
f16-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, plaintiff, against THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, Edward Wight, and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1873; on ten thousand dollars thereof, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874; on ten thousand dollars thereof, and with interest on ten thousand dollars thereof from Jan. 2, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 5, 1874.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—The complaint in the above action was duly filed on the 10th day of January, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the new Court-house in said City. DAVIES & WORK,
f9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JULIA H. BILLINGS and EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, as Executors of the last will and testament of James M. Billings, deceased, plaintiffs, against OTIS T. HALL, and Sarah E. Hall, his wife, Charles J. Sprague, James D. Ray, Fernando De Castro, and Mary De Castro, his wife, (the name Mary being a fictitious name used to designate her, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) James Mahon, James D. Fish, and Frederick Bill, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1874.

DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1874.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1874.

mh2-1aw6mM DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HORATIO EAGLE, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, and WILLIAM B. SMYTH, her husband, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh2-1aw6wM* No. 62 Wall street.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff, against PAULINE BOURGOISE, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $100, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible] 26, 1874.

The complaint herein was filed Feb. 11, 1874.

JOHN [illegible]

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

A REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

THE LEGISLATURE—COMPARATIVE TABLES—WHERE THE DEMOCRACY GAINED LAST YEAR—A CLOSE CONTEST PROMISED AT THE COMING ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

The political character of the incoming Legislature will not only determine the United States Senatorship, and the election of three Judges of the Superior Court, and the maintenance of the Registry law upon the statute books, but it is possible, if not altogether probable, that it may decide the State election itself, owing to a failure of choice by the people. With these responsibilities resting upon the General Assembly, it is not to be wondered at that both parties will make a desperate effort to secure a majority. For the first time in very many years the Democrats obtained control of the lower branch, though the Senate was Republican by a majority of one, and that served as a check upon all partisan legislation. The people of the State, therefore, in view of the change last year, and of the issues pending this year, feel a very decided interest in the result soon to be determined, and as a valuable contribution to the campaign, to enable a comparison of the strength of both parties in the Assembly, between last year and the year before, I have compiled from the official record the following table, showing how each town was represented each year. The gains and losses represent Republican gains and losses.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

	—1872— Rep.	Dem.	—1873— Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
Hartford	1	1	..	2	..	1
Avon	1	..	1	..	..	..
Berlin	..	1	..	1	..	..
Bloomfield	..	1	..	1	..	..
Bristol	..	1	..	1	..	..
Burlington	..	1	..	1	..	..
Canton	1	..	1	..	..	..
East Granby	..	1	..	1	..	..
East Hartford	2	..	1	1	..	1
East Windsor	..	2	2	..	2	..
Enfield	2	..	2	..	..	..
Farmington	2	..	2	..	..	..
Glastonbury	..	2	..	2	..	..
Granby	2	..	1	1	..	1
Hartland	..	2	..	2	..	..
Manchester	1	..	1	..	..	..
Marlboro'	1	..	..	1	..	1
New-Britain	2	..	..	2	..	2
Newington	..	1	..	1	..	..
Plainville	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rocky Hill	1	..	1	..	..	..
Simsbury	2	..	2	..	..	..
Southington	..	2	1	1	1	..
South Windsor	1	..	..	1	..	1
Suffield	..	2	..	2	..	..
West Hartford	1	..	1	..	..	..
Wethersfield	2	..	2	..	..	..
Windsor	..	2	..	2	..	..
Windsor Locks	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total	23	20	19	24	3	7

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
New-Haven	..	2	1	1	1	..
Bethany	..	1	..	1	..	..
Branford	..	1	..	1	..	..
Beacon Falls	1	..	..	1	..	1
Cheshire	2	..	1	1	..	1
Derby	1	..	..	1	..	1
East Haven	1	..	..	1	..	1
Guilford	2	..	2	..	..	..
Hamden	1	..	..	1	..	1
Madison	1	..	1	..	..	..
Meriden	1	..	..	1	..	1
Middlebury	1	..	1	..	..	..
Milford	..	2	..	2	..	..
Naugatuck	..	1	..	1	..	..
North Branford	1	..	..	1	..	1
North Haven	1	..	1	..	..	..
Orange	1	..	1	..	..	..
Oxford	1	..	1	..	..	..
Prospect	..	1	1	..	1	..
Seymour	1	..	..	1	..	1
Southbury	..	1	..	1	..	..
Wallingford	..	2	..	2	..	..
Waterbury	..	2	..	2	..	..
Wolcott	..	1	1	..	1	..
Woodbridge	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total	17	14	12	19	3	8

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
New-London	1	1	..	2	..	1
Norwich	2	..	2	..	..	..
Bozrah	1	..	1	..	..	..
Colchester	..	2	1	1	1	..
East Lyme	..	1	1	..	1	..
Franklin	..	1	..	1	..	..
Griswold	1	..	..	1	..	1
Groton	2	..	2	..	..	..
Lebanon	2	..	1	1	..	1
Ledyard	..	1	..	1	..	..
Lisbon	..	1	..	1	..	..
Lyme	..	2	1	1	1	..
Montville	1	..	1	..	..	..
North Stonington	2	..	2	..	..	..
Preston	..	2	..	2	..	..
Old Lyme	..	1	1	..	1	..
Stonington	2	..	2	..	..	..
Salem	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sprague	1	..	1	..	..	..
Waterford	1	..	..	1	..	1
Total	17	12	17	12	4	4

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
Fairfield	..	2	..	2	..	..
Bridgeport	..	1	..	1	..	..
Brookfield	..	1	..	1	..	..
Bethel	..	1	..	1	..	..
Darien	1	..	1	..	..	..
Danbury	2	..	..	2	..	2
Easton	..	1	..	1	..	..
Greenwich	1	1	..	2	..	1
Huntington	..	1	..	1	..	..
Monroe	..	1	..	1	..	..
New-Canaan	1	..	..	1	..	1
Newtown	..	2	..	2	..	..
Norwalk	2	..	2	..	..	..
New-Fairfield	..	1	..	1	..	..
Redding	2	..	..	2	..	2
Ridgefield	2	..	..	2	..	2
Sherman	..	1	..	1	..	..
Stratford	..	1	..	1	..	..
Stamford	2	..	2	..	..	..
Trumbull	..	1	..	1	..	..
Weston	..	1	..	1	..	..
Westport	..	1	..	1	..	..
Wilton	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total	13	18	5	26	..	8

WINDHAM COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
Brooklyn	1	..	..	1	..	1
Ashford	..	2	..	2	..	..
Canterbury	..	2	..	2	..	..
Chaplin	1	..	1	..	..	..
Eastford	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hampton	1	..	1	..	..	..
Killingly	1	1	2	..	1	..
Pomfret	2	..	2	..	..	..
Plainfield	2	..	2	..	..	..
Putnam	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sterling	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scotland	1	..	1	..	..	..
Thompson	2	..	2	..	..	..
Voluntown	1	..	1	..	..	..
Windham	2	..	..	2	..	2
Woodstock	2	..	2	..	..	..
Total	19	5	17	7	1	3

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
Litchfield	..	2	..	2	..	..
Barkhamsted	..	2	..	2	..	..
Bethlehem	1	..	..	1	..	1
Bridgewater	..	1	..	1	..	..
Canaan	..	1	..	1	..	..
North Canaan	..	1	..	1	..	..
Colebrook	2	..	..	2	..	2
Cornwall	..	2	..	2	..	..
Goshen	..	2	..	2	..	..
Harwinton	2	..	2	..	..	..
Kent	..	1	..	1	..	..
Morris	..	1	..	1	..	..
New-Hartford	2	..	2	..	..	..
New-Milford	..	2	..	2	..	..
Norfolk	2	..	2	..	..	..
Plymouth	1	..	1	..	..	..
Roxbury	..	1	1	..	1	..
Salisbury	..	2	..	2	..	..
Sharon	..	2	..	2	..	..
Torrington	2	..	..	2	..	2
Warren	1	..	1	..	..	..
Watertown	1	..	1	..	..	..
Washington	2	..	2	..	..	..
Winchester	2	..	..	2	..	2
Woodbury	1	1	2	..	1	..
Total	19	21	14	26	2	7

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
Middletown	1	1	..	2	..	1
Chatham	1	1	1	1	..	..
Chester	1	..	1	..	..	..
Clinton	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cromwell	..	1	1	..	1	..
Durham	..	2	..	2	..	..
East Haddam	2	..	2	..	..	..
Essex	1	..	1	..	..	..
Haddam	..	2	..	2	..	..
Killingworth	..	2	..	2	..	..
Middlefield	1	..	1	..	..	..
Old Saybrook	1	..	1	..	..	..
Portland	1	..	1	..	..	..
Saybrook	2	..	2	..	..	..
Westbrook	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total	13	9	13	9	1	1

TOLLAND COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gain.	Loss.
Tolland	..	2	..	2	..	..
Andover	..	1	1	..	1	..
Columbia	..	1	..	1	..	..
Bolton	..	1	..	1	..	..
Coventry	2	..	2	..	..	..
Ellington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hebron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	2	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somers	2	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Stafford	..	2	1	1	1	..
Union	1	..	1	..	..	..
Vernon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Willington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	—1872.— Rep.	Dem.	—1873.— Rep.	Dem.	Losses.
Hartford	23	20	19	24	4
New-Haven	17	14	12	19	5
New-London	17	12	17	12	..
Fairfield	13	18	5	26	8
Windham	19	5	17	7	2
Litchfield	19	21	14	26	5
Middlesex	13	9	13	9	..
Tolland	11	10	11	10	..
Total	132	109	108	133	24

It will be observed that the falling off, with the single exception of two in Windham County, was wholly in the four counties of Hartford, New-Haven, Fairfield, and Litchfield, which were the only counties that were decidedly Democratic on the State ticket. These counties polled 34,464 votes out of the 45,059 which Mr. Ingersoll received, showing that the "missionary" work was not accomplished in Republican strongholds; and it is a singular fact that the counties of Middlesex, New-London, and Tolland should have precisely held their own. The twenty-four net loss of Republican Representatives was in a change altogether of fifty-six Representatives; the Democrats gaining forty in thirty-three towns, and the Republicans sixteen in fifteen towns. I have made a thorough examination of the official votes returned to the office of the Secretary of State from all these towns, and two facts appear—that the Republicans lost more through Liberal Republican influences in certain quarters than has been supposed, and that the third party, or Temperance, vote contributed considerably to Democratic success in a number of instances, while, in addition, there were some changes resulting entirely from local divisions. I will note each town in order briefly, that there may be an intelligent understanding of the vote in each, and will first take those towns in which Republican gains were made:

East Windsor.—Usually Republican, lost two members in 1872 by local division, gave 27 Republican majority on State ticket.

Southington.—Formerly Republican; Temperance vote (116 last Spring) controls. H. D. Smith, Prohibition candidate for Governor, lives here.

New-Haven.—Usually Democratic. Capital question sent one of each party.

Prospect.—Usually Republican; gave 20 majority on a total poll of 116.

Wolcott.—Very close town; total poll less than a hundred. State ticket vote last Spring, 47 Republican, and 49 Democratic.

Colchester.—Temperance vote controls; the vote for Governor was a tie, 188 each, and Temperance straight ticket polled 74.

East Lyme.—Ordinarily Republican. Temperance has balance of power. Vote for Governor was 124 Republican, 115 Democratic, and 11 Prohibition.

Lyme.—Usually Republican, but local troubles; vote for Governor was 94 Republican and 122 Democratic.

Old Lyme.—Usually Democratic; local divisions; gave State ticket 129 Republican and 118 Democratic.

Killingly.—Strong Republican; 260 majority. County Court-house quarrel elected one Democrat in 1872.

Roxbury.—Usually Democratic; on State ticket was 77 Republican and 119 Democratic. Local matters.

Woodbury.—Usually Republican, and voted 210 to 176 that way; small Temperance vote, but possibly controls.

Cromwell.—Usually Republican; about 20 majority. Local issue in 1872.

Andover.—Close town, 55 Republican on State ticket to 59 Democratic.

Stafford.—Close and doubtful. Vote for Governor was 336 Republican, 346 Democratic, and 8 Temperance.

The towns in which Republican losses occurred are as follows:

East Hartford.—Republican majority, 40; local and anti-railroad influences lost one Representative.

Granby.—Republican majority of 31 on State ticket; local causes.

Marlboro.—Always doubtful; less than a hundred votes polled, and 10 Democratic majority.

New-Britain.—Usually Republican; local divisions and Temperance.

South Windsor.—Town close, though usually Democratic. Local influences govern.

Beacon Falls.—Very close town; vote, 55 Republican on State ticket to 50 Democratic.

Cheshire.—Temperance balance of power; vote, 207 Democratic, 188 Republican, and 23 Prohibition.

Derby.—Ordinarily Democratic, except some local issue changes.

East Haven.—Temperance vote considerable and controlling.

Hamden.—Usually Democratic. Considerable Temperance strength.

Meriden.—Local divisions and Temperance vote. The vote for Governor was 919 Republican, 1,011 Democratic, and 78 Prohibition.

North Branford.—Usually Republican; vote, 118 Republican and 98 Democratic; local causes.

Seymour.—Usually Democratic, but close—164 Republican, 176 Democratic, and 18 Prohibition. Temperance controls.

New-London.—Temperance vote has balance of power. Vote: 604 Republican, 522 Democratic, and 155 Prohibition.

Griswold.—Usually Republican, and gave 75 majority on State ticket; local causes.

Lebanon.—Usually Republican, and gave 106 majority. Temperance controls.

Waterford.—Usually Democratic, and voted 191 Democratic and 144 Republican. Some Temperance strength, 23 voting independently.

Danbury.—The vote for Governor was 601 Republican, 628 Democratic, and 10 Temperance. Change owing to Liberals.

Greenwich.—Usually Democratic; over 80 majority on State ticket.

New-Canaan.—The vote for Governor was 217 Republican, 234 Democratic, and 17 Temperance. Liberals control.

Redding.—A close town uniformly; vote for Governor, 154 Republican and 151 Democratic, and for State Senator, 150 to 146.

Ridgefield.—Close and doubtful, and controlled by Liberals. Vote for Governor was 166 Republican and 187 Democratic, and for Senator, 170 Republican to 179.

Brooklyn.—Usually Republican; local divisions, and one Independent elected. The vote for Governor was 137 Republican, 123 Democratic, and 7 Temperance.

Bethlehem.—Usually Democratic by about 20 majority.

Colebrook.—Close town; 93 Republican to 109; local causes and some Liberals; usually Republican.

Torrington.—Usually Republican, but close; vote for Governor, 288 Republican and 283 Democratic; Liberals control.

Winchester.—Usually Republican, but close. Vote for Governor, 377 Republican, 369 Democratic, and 30 Prohibition. Temperance controls, and some Liberals.

Middletown.—Usually Democratic; one Republican in 1872, on air-line railroad and local issues.

Somers.—Close town; 131 Republican, and 123 Democratic. Local issues govern.

Vernon.—Temperance party controls. Vote was 326 Republican, 359 Democratic, and 121 Prohibition.

Windham.—Temperance party controls. Vote was 331 Republican, 392 Democratic, and 66 Temperance.

A summary of the Representatives gained by the Republicans shows that three of the towns are close and doubtful; six are usually Republican; three are usually Democratic; three are controlled by the Temperance vote. Of the towns in which losses occurred, five are close and doubtful; seven are ordinarily Republican; six are usually Democratic; nine are controlled by the Temperance vote; five show a balance of power with the Liberals. In six of the seven usually Republican towns local issues lost the Representatives.

So far as recovery of lost ground is concerned, it is merely a question of hard work—the odds are very decidedly with the Republicans. The campaign last year was an exceptional one. The serious defection in New-Haven and vicinity led to considerable apathy in other sections, defeat being considered a foregone conclusion; and yet the popular Republican vote held up remarkably well outside of the immediate locality of the disaffection. The hearty unity now prevailing in New-Haven and out will naturally stimulate extra exertions; and the figures I have presented afford in themselves encouragement, as there is nothing to show, in the slightest degree, a reaction in favor of the Democratic Party. That party certainly obtained more advantage from its Liberal alliance than straight Republicans have thought, but it was immediately following the Presidential election, and many Liberals did not feel like venturing at once, and, moreover, they were not encouraged to do so, but on the other hand, were offended by being summarily read out by the party in a most unfortunate speech made by the presiding officer of the Republican State Convention. There will be many this year who, while sustaining possibly the Democratic State ticket, will not support the Representatives nominated by that party, as the issues to be determined are vastly different from what they were one year ago, and very many will come back in full fellowship to their old friends. The temperance voters will probably secure a greater poll at large than they did last year, when their candidate for Governor received a little over 2,500 votes; but, in most cases, they will have a better understanding with Republicans in the election of Representatives than before, and will aim in the towns they control to secure the co-operation of Republicans, and elect men of their own belief on the temperance question, in the hope that, on a close vote in the Legislature, they will have a balance of power which will be of great moral and political advantage.

But only the most complete organization and the most effective efforts can determine the result successfully. The Democratic party will bend its best energies—and it has a working committee—and take advantage of every possible opening. With a forward movement all along the line the Legislature can be secured—and that is the fighting point. I consider to-day that the chances altogether favor the prediction now frequently made by politicians of both parties, that there will be no choice of State officers by the people; and no matter what sensitive partisans and novices in party work may say, the clear duty of Republicans is to make the fight on Representatives, and nominate the best men—men who are personally popular at home—and every Representative gained in any town will add one toward the success of the State ticket in the Legislature, and at the same time will help the popular vote [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RIOTOUS LAWLESSNESS.

A PRIZE-FIGHT PREVENTED IN WEEHAWKEN—ONE OCCURS IN THE BOWERY—PADDY THE SMASHER AGAIN.

The projected prize-fight between "Jim" Turner, of New-Orleans, and "Jack" Boylan, of Dublin, which was to occur this morning, happily ended in a fizzle, through the intervention of the authorities. Shortly after midnight Boylan, accompanied by a number of roughs, proceeded to the Forty-second Street Ferry, where they were joined by Turner and another crowd of roughs. The authorities having been informed that the fight was to take place at Weehawken, two platoons of Police were on hand at this point and as soon as the crowd attempted to cross the ferry the Police rushed in, drove them off the boat, and clubbed them indiscriminately. Boylan and Turner were smuggled away by their backers, and disguised. They then procured small boats, and crossed to Weehawken. The crowd loitered about until daylight, when a ring was pitched. Both pugilists soon put in their appearance. Two persons named McAuliffe and Kelly were to second Turner, and Hanley and Greaves were to second Boylan. A wrangle then ensued over a referee, and also about the stakeholder Boylan said he would not fight until "Owney" Geoghagen arrived. The latter had been chased and clubbed by the Police, and did not put in a second appearance. After remaining in the ring for over an hour, a cry of "Police" was raised, and the crowd ran away in all directions, and thus ended what had promised to be a brutal battle. Both pugilists are to meet to-morrow, when fresh arrangements are to be made for a fight. The crowd that assembled at Weehawken this morning comprised all classes from the low haunts and dens of this City. They were a desperate set of ruffians, capable of doing anything unlawful.

At the ring side of the Boylan and Turner fizzle Ed. Hanley, the pugilist, offered to fight either Boylan or Turner. Pat Shaunessy, a Bowery rough in turn offered to fight Hanley. The preliminaries were arranged, and the contest took place in a room in the Bowery yesterday afternoon. John Irvine and "Jack" Welsh seconded Hanley, while "Jim" Greaves and "Tom" McCloud seconded Shaunessy. The contest was disgusting in the extreme. Eighteen rounds were fought, Hanley gaining first blood and first knock down.

On time being called for the nineteenth round, Shaunessy was exhausted and unable to fight any longer, and Hanley was declared the winner. Hanley was badly scraped and bruised about the face. Shaunessy was terribly beaten, his left eye closed, lips protruding, and nose beaten to a jelly. The fight lasted fifty minutes, and there were no police to interrupt its progress. Later in the afternoon "Paddy the Smasher" entered a sporting-house in the Bowery and had an altercation with James Greaves, a noted gambler. The affair ended in a rough-and-tumble fight. The "Smasher" used iron knuckles, and for a time the fighting was desperate. Greaves finally gained his feet, and beat bottle after bottle on the "Smasher," while one of the lookers-on wrenched the murderous knuckles from him. The affair ended in a free fight, in which bottles and glasses were freely used for weapons. During the mêlée Greaves lost two diamond studs valued at $400, which were wrenched from his shirt. Both men were terribly cut and maimed, and the brutal struggle only ended when those engaged were exhausted.

THE NORTH-EASTERN DISPENSARY.

Among the most valuable of the public charitable institutions of this City is the North-eastern Dispensary; especially so just now, when the distress among the poorer classes precludes the possibility of their having any money to pay for necessary medical attendance and medicines. The dispensary has been in existence for twelve years, and embraces the entire district lying between Sixth avenue and the East River, from Fortieth to Seventy-third streets. It is one of the most populous, if not the most populous, district in the City, abounding in tenement-houses, and numbering at least 100,000 residents. Eight years ago the old engine-house in Fifty-ninth street, the property of the City Sinking Fund, was declared unfit and too dilapidated to be used any longer for that purpose, and the engine-house was removed to its present locality in Fifty-first street. By a resolution passed by the Common Council, the premises vacated in Fifty-ninth street were turned over to the North-eastern Dispensary. The house was almost in ruins, but the Trustees repaired and put it in order, and built a large extension in the rear at a cost of $5,000. They have now an extensive reception room, apothecaries' shop, and six consulting rooms, each provided with all water arrangements and necessary furniture. The medical staff consists of sixteen appointed physicians, two assistants, and a druggist. The report for 1873 will shortly be issued, and the figures show the immense amount of good done. The total number of patients, of both sexes, treated was 21,656. Of these the number treated in their own dwellings was 4,179, the number of visits made to them being 8,331. The total number of prescriptions dispensed was 51,378. The consequence has been a marked decrease in small-pox and other diseases likely to be controlled by such an institution. But the most gratifying feature is that, whereas 21,656 persons were treated, the expenses for salaries of officers, physicians' fees, &c., only amounted to $1,370, or a little more than 6 cents for each person treated. A serious derangement, if not break-up, of this great and all-important institution is threatened. The Board of Assistant Aldermen have passed an ordinance turning the dispensary out of doors and making no provision for it. But no other provision can be made, for there is no building in the vicinity suitable for its peculiar needs. The reason of this action on the part of the board is that there is no engine-house between Fifty first and Eighty-fifth streets, and that the building up of the neighborhood is going on so rapidly that another engine is absolutely necessary. This is true, especially of the fine and costly piles of building between Sixty-third and Seventy-second streets, including the Presbyterian and Jewish Hospitals, the Foundling Hospital, the Chapin Home, Ladies' College, Old People's Home, and other public institutions, all of which are calling out for greater protection in case of fire. It happens that the City owns three blocks immediately in the neighborhood of all these buildings, running from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-ninth streets. An engine-house, therefore, erected on one of the vacant City lots, would be exactly half way between Fifty-first and Eighty-fifth streets, and be as close as possible to this great cluster of public institutions, all necessarily highly heated, and, therefore, presumably dangerous. The resolution of the lower board is now before the Board of Aldermen, and the Trustees of the dispensary are to appear before the board on Tuesday to be heard in the matter. The residents in the neighborhood, though naturally anxious for another engine, seem to be strongly opposed to turning out the dispensary.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT CHICAGO GRAIN-DEALER.

A party of gentlemen from New-York visited County Physician Buck in Jersey City yesterday, and identified the body of the unknown man found floating in the Central Railroad Docks on Saturday as that of Thomas C. Chisholm, of Chicago. Mr. Chisholm had been extensively engaged in the grain trade throughout the West, but during the closing months of 1873 sustained large losses. His misfortunes had visibly affected his mind, and there seems to be no doubt that he committed suicide. On the 18th of December last he arrived in New-York from Chicago, and put up at the Stevens House. Having eaten his supper he went away from the house for an evening stroll, as was supposed, and since that time no tidings of his whereabouts have been received by his friends. When his body had been taken from the water on Saturday there were found on it a valuable gold watch and chain, a considerable quantity of money, a gold draft for a large amount, and passes upon several of the Western railroads, these latter showing that he was an extensive patron of the roads. No marks of violence were found upon the body. The remains still lie at Brady's Morgue, and County Physician Buck will probably grant a permit for burial.

THIS WEEK'S LECTURES.

Rev. Charles Kingsley, Canon of Westminster, will deliver his second lecture, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, to-night at Association Hall, on "The First Discoverers of America."

"The Triumph of Mahomet" is the title of a lecture to be delivered this evening, at Lyric Hall, by Dr. Felix Adler.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will deliver a free lecture on "The Art of Speaking French Fluently," opposite Booth's Theatre, at 11 A. M. to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Baron Von Friepe, of Prussia, is at the Everett House.

The Marquis De Chambrun, of Washington, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, is at the Astor House.

Wilkie Collins, of England; John D. Sanborn, of Boston, and Rev. A. G. Mercer, of Newport, R. I., are at the Westminster Hotel.

THE BIBLE IN THE SAG HARBOR SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education of Sag Harbor have taken action regarding the refusal of the Principal of the Union School of that place to have the Bible read in the school. At a meeting held on Friday evening they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Principal of the Union School, and such other teachers as he may designate, be directed to attend at the school-building fifteen minutes before the opening of the school on each and every school day, for the purpose of reading the Bible, or other religious exercises, and that he give notice, or cause notice to be given to the schools, that all who desire to attend upon such religious exercises are requested to attend at such hour.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

LECTURE BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ROCHESTER—HIS OPPOSITION RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL.

The school question, from a Roman Catholic stand-point, was discussed last evening by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, corner of Broadway and West Thirty-seventh street. The place was crowded almost to suffocation, and the receipts, at fifty cents admission, must have been very large. Dr. McQuaid said that it was not necessary for him to dwell upon the importance of the subject he was about to treat of, as every sensible person was fully aware that the education of the people was and always will be the question of questions among parents in all political relations of the State. As the children are trained, so will the people be; for the children become the people, and the people make the State. A people without conscience would always need many prisons for the punishment of evil-doers, and children not educated religiously would become just such a people. The speaker said that he had come to speak on Catholic schools; those under parental control, and those run by the party machinery of a State. He came especially to advocate Christian education, in harmony with parents' belief. It had been said of Catholic education by its opponents, that it meant many prayers and little literary culture. This was not correct. It means education for the children of Catholics, by Catholic teachers, in a Catholic atmosphere. It meant the imparting of an amount of secular knowledge equal to that given in any other school, with some positive religious teaching. This, however, must be short, not to weary the children with dry dogmatism. If the atmosphere were religious the child would imbibe its principles imperceptibly and grow up a Christian imbued with religious notions. When teachers thus devoted to their work, were laboring to form the child's conscience, to implant deep in its soul God's love and fear, they could use arguments based on revelation and Christ and would not be hampered by narrow school laws against religion. When a teacher tried to teach honestly he based his efforts on the law of God. Bishop McQuaid then said that just here he was met by the cry of Sectarianism, a foolish bugbear which persons not of his creed vow they will drive out at all hazards. Well, they do not know what they talk about. They must drive out every teacher worthy of the name, for all are sectarian, if they have any fixed principles at all. There never was a greater piece of folly than this cry which has been raised all over the Union against Roman Catholics, until, said the speaker, they have been driven to the wall, and deprived of rights, justice, and fair play. There were three channels of thought in which men's minds run on this question—the Catholic or clerical, the Evangelical or Protestant, and the scientific. It will, therefore, be seen that when you pass from the first two you have nothing left but the indifferent. It is certain that the view of Dr. Anderson, the President of Rochester University—which is that the teacher will influence the minds of his pupils in matters of belief in spite of himself or prohibitory laws—is correct. Therefore, it becomes all important that proper persons should be placed in such posts of trust as give them the formation of people and State. Parents are responsible to God for their children's education, and no power on earth can relieve them of the responsibility. True, they may call in the aid of priests and teachers; but God holds them to a strict accountability. Then, also, they stand before the State, not only with rights but with duties. Every man's own reason can work out the problem; but Catholics have also the advantage of the church's aid in its solution, and Christ's vicar has spoken out as he had the right to do when there was danger to the eternal welfare of his children through this vexed question. Catholics stand before their fellow-citizens and claim right, justice, and fair play in the education of their children. They stand likewise to protest against the wrong and injustice done them. Every man on this soil—its child by adoption or birth, and ready to fulfill the duties of citizenship—has inalienable rights. Where then is the fool on earth that would hinder a foreigner naturalized here from feeling that he is a free man in this free country. The Bishop then avowed himself opposed to the present system of public schools, and when Catholics utter this they are accused of being opposed to education. The best refutation of this charge is found in the splendid and numerous Roman Catholic schools here and everywhere. Catholics favor education, but it must be religious. They will have their own schools; let others have theirs. The lecturer said he opposed the present school system on two grounds. The first was religious, because a people cannot be successfully educated without religion. It is contended by Protestants and others that they do not want to force any form of religion on Roman Catholic children. They pretend to have a sort of harmless emasculated religion for public educational purposes. This is nonsense. The second ground is political. The speaker loved his country, and hoped that its form of government would last to the end of time. But no form of government could endure that is based on false principles which, the Bishop contended, underly the present common school system. One of these is the right claimed by the State to interfere in matters with which it is incompetent to deal, such as to educate the children. The vital principle is the slightest possible interference with the people. He quoted in support of his position here the speech made by President Eliot, of Harvard, at the Elmira Convention of 1872, in which was stated his opposition to all Federal or State Government interference in the education of the people, on the ground that the arguments which will justify State education will also justify an established church. Bishop McQuaid said that there will be an established church by and by if the present course of school governance be persevered in; but that church will be godless. It is better, then, to leave to the people the management of churches, schools, and railways, for, on any of these issues, the State cannot construct a platform large enough to hold all the people. The simplest and readiest argument, perhaps, against the present system is the existence of so many private and religious schools; and these establishments are kept up by people who are compelled to support the other system, which educates only a portion of the children at the expense of all. The opening of the public schools with prayer and the reading of the Bible, which does no particular good or harm, is still the sign of Protestant ascendancy, and is an act of gross wrong which can only be defended by bigotry, the walls of which are hard to break down.

A PACIFIC MAIL CAPTAIN'S PROMOTION.

Captain Gray, of the Pacific Mail Line, has been appointed Commodore. This promotion is based on the following record of the Captain's service: In ninety-five full voyages made by him to Aspinwall and back, commanding the Henry Chauncey, the Alaska, Acapulco, Baltic, and Atlantic, he never put into any port except when ordered, has never been short of coal, never had an accident, and the company has never been compelled to employ an underwriter or defend a lawsuit on his account.

A LOCAL TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

George Williams jumped out of the fourth-story window of his residence, No. 147 Essex street, last night, and was instantly killed. Cause—temporary insanity produced by drink.

AGREEABLE PROMISES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

In their counter-memorial to Congress the South Carolina Republican State Committee says: "The Republicans admit the existence of evil among them. They acknowledge they have committed mistakes and errors in the party, which they deeply regret. But those mistakes and errors are being daily corrected, and they see no necessity whatever to resort to the desperate remedies asked for by convention of the so-called tax-payers. There are enough able and good men among those who have the present charge of the Government in their hands to right every existing wrong; they are determined to do so. In this work the difficulties under which they have labored have been naturally great, and have been increased tenfold by the determined hostility and opposition of the Democratic Party ever since reconstruction. This is their third effort to regain power. First, they expected it through the election of Seymour and Blair; second, through the midnight murders and assassinations of Kukluxism; and now, thirdly, by the distortion and misrepresentation of facts, in order to create a public sentiment in their favor and obtain relief from Congress."

A POLITICIAN BASELY DECEIVED.

A Rochester paper reports that a candidate for a local office called the other day at a saloon kept by a woman in that city to obtain, if possible, the influence of her husband in his behalf. Unfortunately for the aspirant, however, the husband has been dead for six months; but having an eye to business the woman took good care not to inform him of the fact, but simply remarked that her husband was not in. The candidate stopped round there some time, "setting them up for the boys," until his patience became exhausted. Before leaving, however, he left a note with the widow to give her husband as soon as she saw him. This the lady promised faithfully to do, but at the same time remarked to a by-stander that she was not ambitious to see her husband for some time to come.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A Connecticut paper says a man residing in Mansfield, that State, attained considerable local notoriety a few months since by refusing to allow his child, which had been awarded to the care of his divorced wife, to be buried in the family lot. He forcibly resisted Constable Fenton, who was present at the attempted burial, and for this he was tried before the Tolland County Superior Court last week. The jury disagreed, and the case will again be tried in April. During the trial the accused testified that he always carried a revolver. The Judge asked him if he had a loaded revolver with him at the time, and on his replying affirmatively, ordered the Sheriff to remove and disarm him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The public are still admitted free to the Metropolitan Art Museum, on Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Mondays.

A man, supposed to be Francis Fitzgerald, was run over and killed by a New-Haven train on the Fourth Avenue Bridge, last night.

Mr. Joseph Strauss, President of the Societe Ajascienne-Lorraine, reports the receipts at the ball on the 17th ult. at $1,417, and the expenses $744 83, leaving a net profit of $672 17 for the emigrants.

Prof. Charles Whitney will commence a series of interesting readings at Robinson Hall to-morrow evening. The entertainment will consist of selections from "King Lear," "Macbeth," and American orators.

A concert in aid of the Bethany Institute for Woman's Christian Work will be given to-morrow evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The programme comprises both vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, acknowledges the receipt of $1,000 from the Produce Exchange Committee having in charge the distribution of the sum recently collected for the poor of the City.

William Devins, of No. 427 East Twentieth street, was held for trial for stealing a pocket-book, containing $400 and checks for $5,000, from Geo. D. Boyden, of No. 300 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, while the latter was riding on a Fourth avenue car in Park row.

BROOKLYN.

Last night, Edward Hazelt, of No. 174 Front street, while intoxicated, threw his wife down a flight of stairs. She was taken to the City Hospital and cared for. Her injuries are not dangerous. Hazelt was arrested.

William Pearson, a man sixty-seven years old, who says he resides in Albany, was arrested last night in Mr. Beecher's church by Detectives Corwin and Van Wagner, who caught him with his hand in a lady's pocket. He was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house. Several pawn-tickets were found on his person.

LONG ISLAND.

The case of William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, indicted for dog-fighting, will be called at the Queens County Court of Sessions, at North Hempstead, to-day.

The grange at Northville now numbers about forty members, whose efforts are at present principally directed to selling their produce through an agency of their own, instead of through the market men and middle-men.

The Suffolk County Superintendents of the Poor had a meeting on Saturday, and resolved to discharge all the able-bodied paupers capable of earning their own living. Twenty-eight were discharged, leaving 100 State paupers and 146 from the county and towns still in the institution.

During the month of February the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate by Judge Hagner, of the Queens County Surrogate's Court: Michael Keegan, Catharine Betz, Eugene E. Grosjean, Henry R. Dunham, Francis Austin Zoeller, Uriah Mitchell, Charles G. Conert, and Daniel De Mott. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Elizabeth Cash, Edward Elworthy, Jesse L. Grosline, Abraham Lawrence, and John Sprague. General guardians were appointed for Levinia, John H., William, and Augustine O'Donnell, and Martha E. Jackson. Final accounts were rendered upon the following-named estates: Sarah R. Wood, George Lowden, Abigail Townsend, Horace Whittemore, Chas. Cheshire, and Abraham Bedell. Proceedings to sell and mortgage real estate, 2; number of orders, 69; wills left for probate, 7.

STATEN ISLAND.

A Picadilly Club has been organized in Richmond County with 250 members. The following are the officers: Duncan R. Norvell, President; George Ellis, Vice President; James Seguine, Corresponding Secretary; Edward Devery, Financial Secretary. Mr. Hugh McRoberts, County Treasurer, is chief of the organization.

NEW JERSEY.

The trustees of the Paterson Orphan Asylum will meet to-morrow to take measures for the investigation of the charges preferred against Mrs. Sarah A. Nichols, the matron, by Jesse J. Dutcher, one of the inmates, who alleges that he was cruelly beaten by her. Dutcher is a lad of fifteen years, and Mrs. Nichols is seventy years of age, and is, it is thought, physically incapable of indicting such punishment as the boy complains of. Similar charges were preferred against her ten years ago, but upon a thorough investigation she was fully exonerated.

A FRIEND'S PERFIDY.

THE HISTORY OF GEORGE PEAY, OF LOUISVILLE—NOT DEAD, BUT IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE IN MONTREAL.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 26.

Three years ago George Peay had perhaps as high standing as any man of his age in the city. He was in a prosperous business, was of a family which has numbered among its members men of high position in the nation, was married to an estimable wife and blessed with several children; was a man of many friends—surrounded, in short, with all the influences which go to make up a happy and contented life. Two years ago his business connection was severed, for what reason has not been stated. Shortly afterward misfortune overtook a prominent merchant of this city—a Mason; and a sum of money was made up by his brothers of the order and personal friends, which would enable him to bridge over his present difficulties, and to start again in business. The debts were due in New-York. George Peay was intrusted with the money—himself, we believe, a Mason—and sent to New-York to discharge the obligation of his distressed friend. George Peay never paid these debts. He obtained the money upon the drafts which he had taken with him, was seen late one night in one of the New-York hotels—and then disappeared. Anxiety grew into alarm. The papers took the matter up, and demanded of the Police that the missing man be found, or cause shown why he had not been murdered. The intelligence of his singular disappearance was transmitted to his friends and family here, and a Louisville detective, the famous "Yankee" Bligh, was sent to help the New-York Police in their search. It was found that Peay had a large amount of money on his person that night—the money belonging to the embarrassed Louisville merchant—and he had last been seen in a remote and dangerous part of the city. So day after day the search went on. The city journals teemed with its details, and the subject was the daily sensation of the press dispatches. But the search was fruitless, and George Peay was believed by the public generally, and the discreet New-York Police in particular, to have been murdered for his money and his body effectually disposed of. His wife sadly arrayed herself in her mourning weeds; his widowed mother and his family mourned him as dead. And the popular mind settled down to this conviction, and, after awhile, George Peay was forgotten, except within the home of his family, and by the man who had lost much by his untoward death. There was a suspicion that all was not right when his box at the bank here was opened, and found to be empty, save of some worthless papers. Still no man seemed to have a well-formed suspicion of what has turned out to be the truth, except the close-mouthed and incredulous Bligh, who doesn't believe much in the rectitude of men's motives, any how.

Some weeks back Hon. James Speed, a near relative of George Peay, applied, as attorney for the widow, to the life insurance company for the payment of a policy of $10,000 upon the missing man's life. The agent of the company declined to pay the money, but offered, in its stead, to produce the body of George Peay, not dead, but in the enjoyment of the most exuberant health and spirits. This led, of course, to startled inquiries, and, a day or so afterward, to the departure of Mr. John Speed, another relative, and a well-known gentleman of this city, in a northward-bound train. But young Mr. Speed would have been recognized by very few of those who knew him well here, for he was much changed from his ordinary appearance. In fact, it was not intended that he should be recognized, and by no one less than his cousin, George Peay. Mr. Speed's destination was Montreal, and in Montreal the insurance agent had guaranteed to produce the person of the missing man. The story thereafter is a very sad one for George Peay's family and friends, and the pity of the community will be with them that the depraved husband and father was not indeed dead.

The facts have not been fully developed, but the seemingly well-founded report is that the degraded man has been living in Montreal for a year or more back with an equally abandoned woman. Young Mr. Speed, as the report goes, ascertained that the two were living together in a very disreputable house. There is a drug store near by, and here Mr. Speed inquired if any note had ever been sent him from the house in question. An order for medicines was shown him, written in George Peay's handwriting. Still in his disguise, Mr. Speed went to a notorious gambling house, and here—so the story hath it—George Peay was sitting at a faro table, dealing to an eager frontage of players. It does not appear that Mr. Speed was recognized; he shortly returned to Louisville, and, a few days since, Detective Bligh and Mr. H. H. Neal started for Montreal, where they now are. It was also currently reported upon the streets yesterday that Mr. George Buchanan, of the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., who has been active in making up the money which disappeared with George Peay, received a dispatch from Mr. Neal confirming the details as above given. George Peay, pity 'tis, is not dead, nor will Mr. Neal recover his money. The discriminating laws of Kentucky do not punish a "breach of trust," and that was all that the perjured man appears to have committed.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Hon. John B. Defrees, formerly editor of that journal, and well known throughout the State, is engaged in preparing the material for *A Civil and Political History of Indiana, with Sketches of Its Prominent Citizens, from the Formation of the Territorial Government to the Close of the Year* 1873. This period embraces nearly three-quarters of a century, and if the task be well and judiciously performed, the volumes to result will be of the greatest interest and value. Mr. Defrees will be glad to receive any information which those in possession may think should find a place in such a work as he has proposed. He may be addressed at Washington City.

THE WRIGHTS.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* reports that at Salisbury Point are three clergymen named Wright. One of them, who lives in the upper part of the town, is called "upwright;" a second, who lives in the lower part, is called "downwright;" and the third, whose residence is near a mill, is know as "millwright." With such a ministerial force the Salisbury Pointers should be all right in the end.

PRINTING-CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.—The Printing-cloth Market closed weak, with prices wavering and tending downward; good Standard and Extra 64s are generally held at 5¾c., 30 days, but some Standards are offered at 5⅝c.; sales of the week, 104,000 pieces.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.—Robert Stahel, Mr. Cousinery, Mr. Soldiac, Mr. Flicke, Francois Bailay, son, and daughter, D. Barnard, Miss Colomban, L. Van der Berghe, Mr. and Mrs. John Auken and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Doriéac, Mr. Chelley, Mr. Lepintar, Charles Petigny, Miss M. Dedekar, Mr. and Mrs. Mangeol, Miss Victorine Marchand, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wecker and four children, H. Jacques, Joseph Gianini, G. Gianini, Miss Marie Sartori, Mr. Baily, H. G. Auguste, Mr. Craconoi.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:32 | Sun sets......5:53 | Moon rises..6:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:49 | Gov. Island..8:38 | Hell Gate..10:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 1.

ARRIVALS.

Steam-ship Franklin, (Ger.,) Dehnicke, Antwerp Feb. 8, via Havre 10th, with mdse. and 6 cabin and 142 steerage passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.

[illegible] Feb. 22, lat. 44 38, lon. 58 [illegible]

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre Feb. 18, via Brest 19th, at 3 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lillian, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Nicholson, Rotterdam 61 ds., in ballast to order. Took the southern passage and had heavy weather.

Ship Leonard, (Russ.,) Sefrell, Liverpool 48 ds., with salt to order.

Bark Jury, (Norw.,) Sivertsen, Cork 47 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark June, (Swed.,) Luckner, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to order.

Brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) Jayne, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre, Martinique, 18 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Moses Day, (of Philadelphia,) Crosby, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to J. M. Linnard.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Arr. to-day, steamers North Point and Martha Stevens, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

Arr. yesterday, steamer Louise North, from Carolina; William Woodward, from New-York; William Whilden, from Philadelphia.

Cld. yesterday, steamers F. W. Brune, for New-York; Josephine Thomson, for New-York; John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; schrs. Western Star, for Boston; Harriet Thomas, for New-Haven.

Sld. yesterday, steamer Leipzig, for Bremen; barks Adelaide, for Rio; Yamoyden, for Rio; Marco Polo, for Belfast, Ireland; schrs. Lewis Ehrman and Fort de France, for Martinique; F. C. Ebbetts, for West Indies.

BOSTON, March 1.—Arr. steamer Wm. Crane, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Arr. Steamer Georgia, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 1.—Arr. Schr. Omaha, from Turk's Island, for orders. Passed in for Richmond, bark Morro Castle, from New-York.

GALVESTON, March 1.—Arr. steam-ship Charles [illegible], from Liverpool; schr. Calvin P. Harris, from New-York. Cld., ship Success, for Cork; schr. Mary E. Rankin, for Bath.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Mississippi, from New-York. Sld. steamer City of Dallas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; ship Chloe, from Havre; bark Maggie Chapman, from Hamburg; bark Columbus, from Bremen; schr. William Jones, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Friga, for Mobile; barks Oscar, for Guttenberg; Anna, for Reval; Brothers, for ——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The National Line steamer Canada, Capt. Webster, from New-York Feb. 18 for Liverpool, arr. to-day.

The American Line steamer Indiana, Capt. Sumner, from Philadelphia Feb. 19, has arr., and sld. for Liverpool.

Silver
BRIDAL GIFTS.
The Gorham Company
now offer for sale the richest and largest collection of WEDDING GIFTS, in Sterling Silver, ever shown in this city. Attractive and beautiful novelties in single pieces, from the least expensive article to the most elaborate and costly. Complete Services for Lunch, Dinner and Tea, including Fruit Bowls, Epergnes, Centre Pieces, etc. A very rich assortment of Tete-a-Tete Services.
Salesrooms of the Company,
BOND STREET, Near Broadway.

MASONIC GOODS.
JEWELS, WORKING TOOLS,
COLUMNS, AND SOCIETY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES STANTON, President.
Accumulated Assets Jan. 1, 1874....$8,087,211 62
Gross Liabilities, including Reserve... 6,909,968 89
Surplus as to Policy-holders... 1,177,242 73
RATIO OF EXPENSES, (including taxes,) TO TOTAL INCOME, 13-47.
From the surplus, as above, of $1,177,242 73, a return-premium (dividend) will be apportioned to each Policy, IN PROPORTION TO ITS CONTRIBUTION TO SUCH SURPLUS, which return premium will be available on settlement of the ANNUAL premium falling due in 1874.
The "SAVINGS BANK PLAN," recently introduced by this company, has proved a great success, from the fact that Policies bear on their face a DEFINITE CASH SURRENDER VALUE, and are as negotiable as a Government bond.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, Vice President. GEO. F. SNIFFIN, Secretary.
CHAS. M. HIBBARD, Actuary. R. W. DERBY, M. D., Consulting Physician.
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Counsel.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.
n24-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased.
mh2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.
s21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.
d22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 3d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.
mh2-law6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-law6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.

HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS F. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1874.

JOHN SMITH RICE, [illegible]
mh2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, [illegible] the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible] No. 56 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

[illegible]